was gaining whites at a rate of only 4.6 per thousand population annually. A modest net migration loss, combined with declining fertility levels, largely account for this relatively modest increase. (For specific data regarding various components of population change, see Table 4.)

For most regions of the State, whites have experienced accelerating rates of growth over the last two decades. This population segment grew approximately four times faster during the 1970s than in the 1960s in the Gulf Coast region, and almost twice as fast in the Upper Coosa Basin, Upper Coastal Plain, and Piedmont regions. Growth rates were essentially the same for the Black Belt, but dropped by approximately one-fourth in the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass and by slightly over one-half in the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain area.

2. **Counties.** White population increases occurred in fifty-seven of the State's sixty-seven counties during the 1970s. A similar pattern also held during the 1960s when fifty-four of sixty-seven counties experienced increases. During the 1970s, however, the rates of increase were generally somewhat higher, excluding such notable exceptions as Madison (from an average annual rate of gain of 65.6 during the 1960s to a loss of 1.9 during the 1970s) and Dale (from +80.0 to -15.4).

Counties in which the white population increased very rapidly during the 1970s (i.e., average annual growth rates in excess of 30.0) were: Autauga (41.7), Baldwin (35.1), Blount (36.5), Elmore (39.7), Houston (33.3), Jackson (31.8), Shelby (86.8), St. Clair (53.6), and Winston (31.5). All of these counties either contain large urban concentrations or are located in close proximity to such centers, and five of the nine are classified as "metropolitan counties" by virtue of their inclusion in the State's eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Of the ten counties where whites experienced declines during the 1970s, seven are located in the Black Belt: Bullock (losing 11.1 whites per thousand population annually), Dallas (-8.1), Greene (-8.2), Macon (-11.2), Perry (-5.7), Sumter (-10.0), and Wilcox (-10.7). The three other counties experiencing losses were Dale (-15.4), Madison (-1.9), and Washington (-0.3). White declines in Madison County trace largely to changing manpower needs associated with the U.S. space program, while those in Dale are accounted for primarily by troop reductions following the cessation of the Vietnamese conflict.

In several counties, whites were experiencing population declines during the 1960s, but gains in the 1970s, i.e., Butler, Chambers, Cherokee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Etowah, Hale, Henry, Lowndes, Pickens, Randolph, and Tallapoosa. All, incidentally, are nonmetropolitan counties with the exception of Etowah (Gadsden MSA).

Likewise, the reverse (gains during the 1960s, but losses in the 1970s) was also true for a number of Alabama counties, i.e., Bullock, Dale, Dallas, Greene, Macon, Madison, Perry, Sumter, Washington and Wilcox. Again, it is seen that a movement from gains to losses, atypical for Alabama whites during the 1970s, most heavily involved counties located within the Black Belt region.

3. **Metropolitan Statistical Areas.** Although the white population increase was slightly greater in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan counties during the 1970s, almost all of the State's eight MSAs showed relatively strong growth. Whites, for example, increased at average annual rates in excess of 9.0 in all but one of the State's MSAs during this period. The one exception was the Huntsville MSA, growing at a rate of 5.4.

Over the last two decades, white growth rates have been relatively stable for the Florence, Anniston, and Tuscaloosa MSAs. The Birmingham MSA gained approximately 4.0 whites more per thousand population during the 1970s than in the 1960s, while even higher rates of increase over the two time periods (ranging from differences of 9.5 to 14.3) were registered for the Gadsden, Montgomery, and Mobile MSAs. The most substantial change in growth among whites by far has occurred in the Huntsville MSA, where the average annual rate of increase declined from 43.4 during the 1960s to only 5.4 during the 1970s.

Particularly noteworthy is that white metropolitan growth in recent years has

been most highly visible in outlying MSA counties rather than those in which the major urban concentration is actually located. Autauga, Baldwin, Elmore, Shelby, and St. Clair counties, for example, all achieved very high rates of increase during the 1970s. This pattern indicates the continuing suburbanization of metropolitan whites, as well as the tendency for white in-migrants to seek residence in areas somewhat removed, but within easy commuting distance of the central city.

B. Non-Whites

1. **Regions.** As indicated previously, non-whites grew at a fairly substantial pace during the 1970s, and that overall growth in this population sector fell just slightly below that recorded for whites. It was also observed that the pattern of the 1970s (i.e., population growth) was in marked contrast to the losses that characterized the 1960s.

Non-whites experienced gains in all seven regions of the State during the 1970s. The highest rates of increase occurred in the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain, Upper Coastal Plain, and Gulf Coast regions. All grew at average annual rates in excess of 14.0, with the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain region leading the State's non-white growth at 25.1. The Piedmont, Upper Coosa Basin and Black Belt were also characterized by impressive growth rates (ranging from 10.5 to 12.1), while the non-white increase in the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass region (at 5.6) was the lowest in the State.

During the 1960s, however, the non-white population was declining in all but two of the State's seven regions (Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain and Gulf Coast). These declines, due largely to heavy out-migration, were greatest in the Black Belt (14.8 per thousand population) and least in the Upper Coosa Basin (a loss of 5.7). Even though the Gulf Coast region experienced growth during the 1960s, the increase was slight (at a rate of only 1.6). The only region, therefore, showing significant non-white increases during both time periods (i.e., 7.8 and 25.1, respectively) was the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain area.

2. **Counties.** Non-whites posted gains in all but eleven of Alabama's sixty-seven counties during the 1970s. For the 1960s, however, just the reverse was true. Declines occurred in fifty-eight counties, including every county in the Upper Coastal Plain and Black Belt.

Counties in which non-whites achieved very high average annual growth rates during the 1970s (i.e., of 30.0 or more) were DeKalb, Madison, Tuscaloosa, and Winston. Non-whites also increased rapidly in Calhoun, Cullman, Dale, Houston, Montgomery, Morgan, and Randolph counties, with average annual increases ranging from 20.0 to 30.0. All of these counties, with the exception of Montgomery, Dale, and Houston, are located in the northern portion of the State.

Counties showing declines in non-white population over the last ten years were concentrated in the Black Belt (Bullock, Hale, Perry, and Wilcox) and the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass (Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, and Russell). Two others—Limestone and Bibb—(both located in the northern half of the State) also experienced declines. These counties, with the exception of Bullock, Limestone, and Russell, form a nearly continuous band across the south-central portion of the State.

Although non-whites in all regions of the State experienced substantial differences in growth rates over the two decades, the greatest variations occurred in counties lying within the Upper Coastal Plain and Black Belt. In Tuscaloosa County (Upper Coastal Plain), for example, non-whites lost at a rate of 10.2 during the 1960s, but gained at an average annual rate of 35.8 during the 1970s. On the other hand, Montgomery County (Black Belt) experienced a rate of decline of 5.6 during the 1960s, but gained 29.5 during the 1970s. Not all changes, of course, were that dramatic, but these examples indicate very vividly the direction of population shifts occurring in a large number of Alabama counties between the 1960s and 1970s.

3. **Metropolitan Statistical Areas.** As noted previously, it was in metropolitan counties that non-white growth was

most greatly concentrated during the 1970s. Approximately 15.0 non-whites per thousand population were added to these counties between 1970 and 1980, as opposed to less than half that number in nonmetropolitan counties.

Non-white population increases occurred in all eight of the State's metropolitan areas during the 1970s, with highest rates of gain concentrated in the Tuscaloosa, Huntsville, Montgomery, and Anniston MSAs (all with average annual growth rates in excess of 20.0). For the Huntsville and Montgomery MSAs, unlike Birmingham, Florence, and Mobile, non-white growth was heavily based in central city metropolitan counties (i.e., Madison and Montgomery). Limestone County (contiguous to Madison), for example, experienced a declining population among non-whites, while the non-white sector in Autauga and Elmore counties (adjacent to Montgomery) increased only slightly. Hence, suburbanization of blacks (at least as it involves adjacent metropolitan counties) does not appear to be as characteristic of the Huntsville and Montgomery MSAs as for other multi-county metropolitan units in Alabama.

Non-whites posted declines in only two of Alabama's eighteen metropolitan counties during the 1970s (Limestone, Huntsville MSA, and Russell, Columbus, Georgia MSA). On the other hand, Madison County (Huntsville) experienced by far the most substantial increase—approximately 47.0 non-whites added per thousand population annually during the 1970s.

When non-white metropolitan trends over the last two decades are examined, demographic patterns generally show a reversal. Alabama MSAs were most typically losing non-whites during the 1960s but, as noted, gains characterized the 1970s. The only exceptions to this pattern were the Huntsville and Mobile MSAs. In the case of Huntsville, substantial growth rates were evident during both time periods, while Mobile went from a slight gain during the 1960s to a much higher rate of increase during the 1970s.

C. Comparison of White/Non-White Population Trends

In numerical terms, Alabama's population grew by 177,425 persons between 1960 and 1970 (a 5.4 percent increase), but added over twice as many—445,896—during the 1970s for an increase of 12.9 percent (Table I). The relatively slow rate of increase during the 1960s traces primarily to non-white population losses. During that period, non-whites experienced a numerical decrease of 72,797 (7.4 percent) while whites increased by 250,222 (11.0 percent). This differential, in effect, dropped the State's overall increase to 5.4.

On the other hand, Alabama's population growth rate during the 1970s, as opposed to that attained during the preceding decade, is accounted for chiefly by population changes (i.e., gains) among non-whites. During the 1970s, for example, the non-white growth rate was 12.1 (110,039 persons added), while whites grew only slightly faster at 13.3 (335,857 added). Radically changing demographic patterns among non-whites, therefore, helped to more than double the overall rate of increase in Alabama's population between 1970 and 1980.

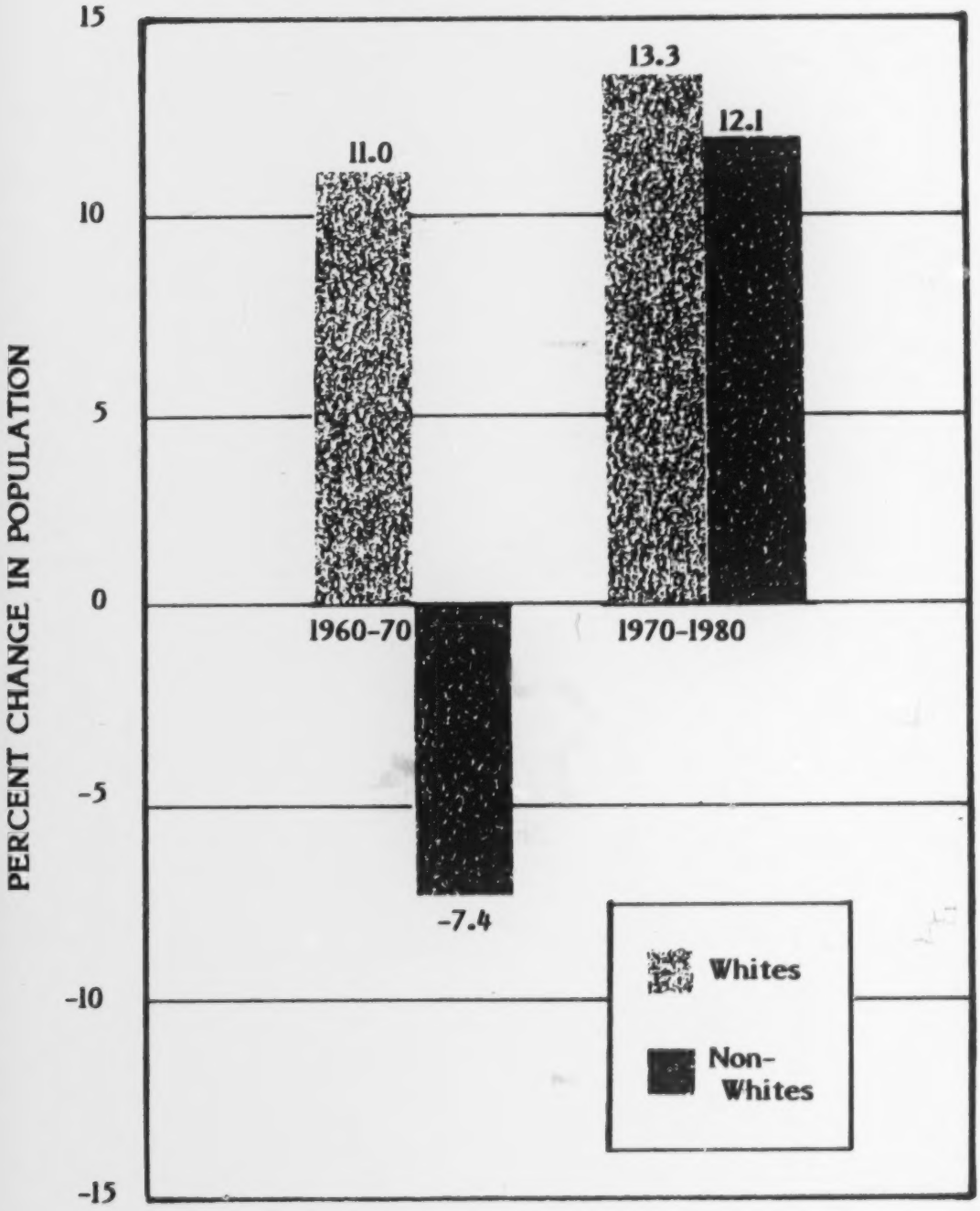
V. Components of Population Change

Three major factors are responsible for population change: (1) births, (2) deaths, and (3) migration. An excess of births over deaths (i.e., "natural increase") and/or an excess of in-migration over out-migration (i.e., "net in-migration") sets the stage for population increase. On the other hand, more deaths than births (i.e., "natural decrease") and/or more out-migration than in-migration (i.e., "net out-migration") introduces the possibility of population decline. The numerical values of these particular variables and the way in which they interrelate, therefore, have significant impact on the demographic sector. Together, they serve to determine the current status of a population, explain various historical features of a population, and give evidence as to future trends.

The data (see Table 3 for all data cited in Section V) indicate a substantial drop in Alabama's birth rate over the last two decades, but a slight increase in the death rate. During the 1960s, the average annual birth rate was 22.1 per thou-

FIGURE 3

PERCENT CHANGE IN ALABAMA'S POPULATION
1960-70 AND 1970-80, BY RACE



sand population, while during the 1970s it had dropped to 17.9. This amounts to a net decline of 4.2 births per thousand population; a decrease of 19.0 percent.

The State's average annual death rate, on the other hand, has increased by only 0.2 per thousand population over the two time periods leading to a modest 2.0 percent increase. Both birth rates and death rates in Alabama over the last two decades have generally been a bit higher than those recorded for the U.S. In 1970, for example, the crude birth rate for Alabama was 19.6 while that for the U.S. was 18.4. Similarly, in 1970 the State's crude death rate was 9.8, but 9.5 for the U.S.[9] Over the last few years, however, the trend has been toward convergence, with only slight variations observed for both birth and death rates during 1980.[10]

The most substantial alteration in population change components, however, traces to migration. During the 1960s, approximately 7.0 more persons per thousand population annually were leaving the State than entering. During the 1970s, however, 5.0 more persons per thousand were entering than moving away.

Traditionally, Alabama has relied on a high rate of natural increase (i.e., more births than deaths) to counteract heavy migration losses. This was the case during the 1960s, when the birth/death differential made for a rate of natural increase of 12.3 (average annual birth rate of 22.1 minus a death rate of 9.8). This, of course, was more than enough to offset the net migration loss that also occurred during that period (i.e., 6.9 per thousand population). During the 1970s, however, the average annual rate of natural increase dropped to only 7.9 but, instead of a net migration loss, a net gain was recorded (i.e., 5.0 per thousand population annually). While natural increase, therefore, declined as a factor in population growth during the 1970s, migration became a much more important contributor—nearly as important as the natural increase. (See Figure 4.)

Patterns characteristic of both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties over the last two decades are similar to those observed for the State as a whole. Average annual birth rates declined significantly, while death rates increased slightly; net migration losses were the rule during the 1960s, but net gains characterized the 1970s. In addition, the excess of in-migration over out-migration during the 1970s was slightly higher in metropolitan than nonmetropolitan counties (5.4 vis-a-vis 4.4). Net migration losses, however, were somewhat greater for nonmetropolitan than metropolitan counties during the 1960s (i.e. 8.8 versus 5.7). Hence, the overall change in migration tendencies during the past two decades has actually been slightly greater for those counties more socially and economincally removed from the influence of large urban concentrations.

A. Components of Change by Region

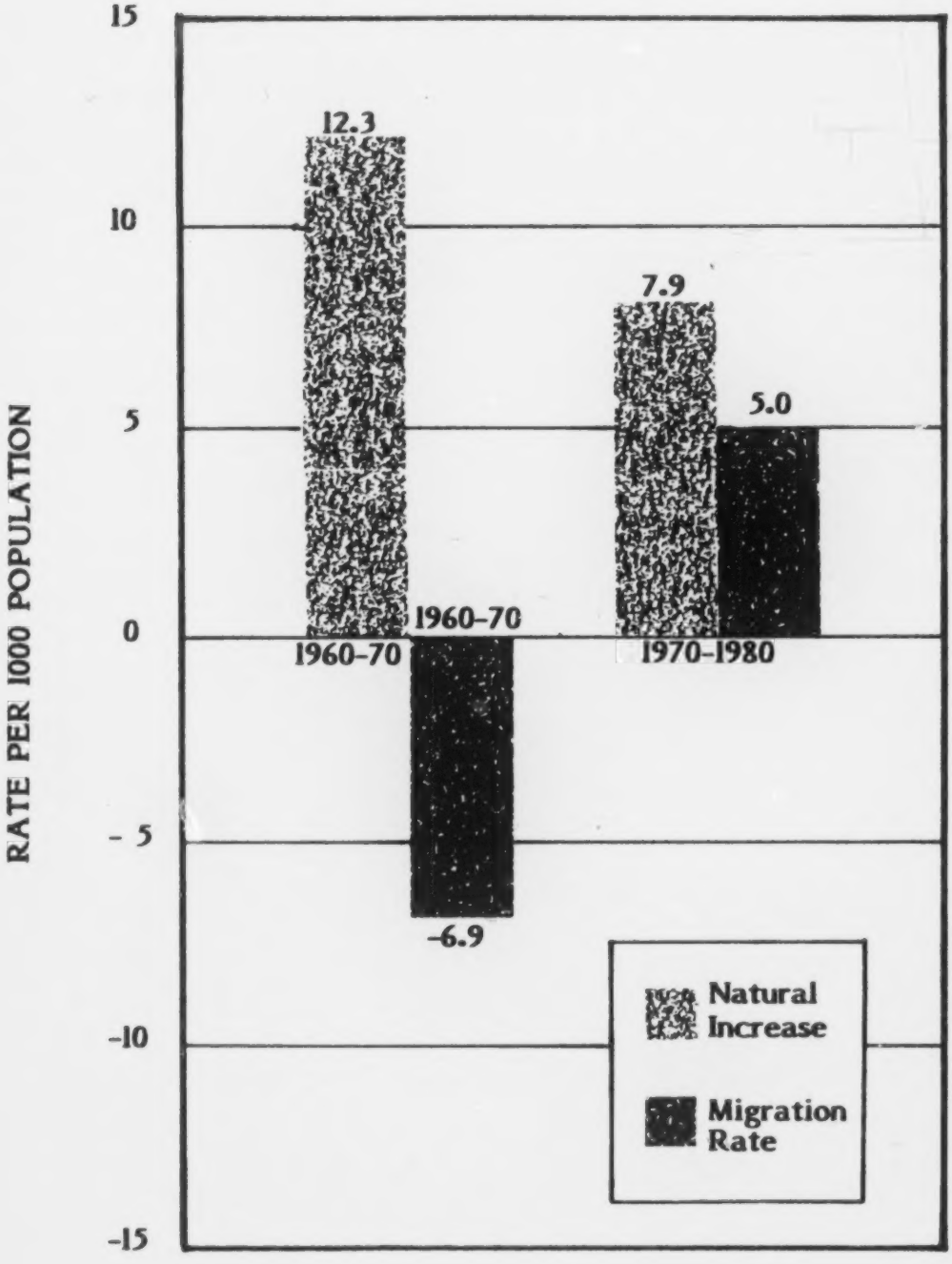
1. **Births and Deaths.** The highest average annual birth rates for Alabama regions during the 1970s were recorded in the Gulf Coast and the Black Belt (19.8 and 19.6, respectively), while the lowest occurred in the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain area and the Upper Coosa Basin (16.7 and 16.9). Overall, therefore, variations in birth rates were relatively small (a difference, from high to low, of only 3.1 births per thousand population).

The Black Belt registered the highest average annual death rate during the 1970s (at 10.8), while the lowest occurred in the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain area (8.5). All other regions were grouped fairly close together, with average annual mortality rates ranging from 9.4 (Gulf Coast) to 10.4 (Upper Coastal Plain and Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass).

Fertility rates have declined in all regions of the State over the last two decades. The largest decrease by far has occurred in the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain region, where the average annual birth rate has fallen by approximately one-third (from 25.5 to 16.7). In other regions the magnitude of the decline has ranged from 2.8 (Upper Coastal Plain) to 4.3 (Gulf Coast). The huge drop in fertility rates in North Alabama probably reflects the heavy decline of migration into the Huntsville area (which has involved younger persons primarily who are prone toward

FIGURE 4

RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION RATE FOR ALABAMA, 1960-70 AND 1970-80



higher fertility). With the cessation and retrenchment of various NASA programs during the early 1970s, however, the area has evidently become considerably less attractive to many potential migrants.

The data indicate very little variation in death rates over the past two decades. Mortality levels have increased slightly in four regions (Upper Coastal Plain, Gulf Coast, Upper Coosa Basin, and the Black Belt), but declined a bit in the others (Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain, Piedmont, and Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass).

2. **Migration.** Five of Alabama's seven regions (all but the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass and the Black Belt) scored net migration gains during the 1970s, while six of seven (all but the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain) registered losses during the 1960s. The most dramatic changes in migration tendencies over these two time periods have involved the Black Belt, Gulf Coast, and the Upper Coastal Plain. All went from moderate to substantial losses to either large declines in rates of loss or moderate to fairly substantial net gains. Notable changes were also recorded for the Piedmont (from -6.1 to +7.9), Upper Coosa Basin (-7.2 to +5.5), and the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass (-8.5 to -0.5).

Of particular significance, however, is the Black Belt. This region had an average annual rate of net migration loss of 18.7 during the 1960s, but a net loss of only 1.1 during the 1970s. Throughout most of the 20th century, the Black Belt has been one of the most economically depressed regions of the State, with high levels of out-migration among nonwhites a firmly entrenched pattern. Now, however, the indigenous population (which is heavily non-white) is showing much less likelihood of moving (see the following Section for additional discussion), and the future may even hold prospects for net migration gains. A huge General Electric complex, for example, is currently scheduled for construction in Lowndes County, with a projected employment level of over 1,000 workers by 1995.[11]

All regions of the State, with the exception of the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain area, have shown either a transition from losses to gains (four regions), or reduced rates of loss (two regions), over the last two decades. For the Tennessee Valley area, however, the rate of net migration gain during the 1960s averaged 7.4 but had dropped to 6.0 during the 1970s. While only a slight decrease, this decline probably reflects the recent slowdown in movement into the Huntsville area.

The net migration gains posted among Alabama regions during the 1970s, vis-a-vis the losses of the 1960s, trace in part to the resurgence in population growth that has occurred throughout the South generally over the past decade. From 1970 to 1975, for example, 2.6 million more persons moved into the South than moved out. This was the largest net migration gain achieved by any U.S. region during that period, and was over six times greater than the net gain (i.e., 0.4 million persons) added between 1965 and 1970.[12]

B. Components of Change for Counties

1. **Births and Deaths.** Alabama counties having the highest average annual birth rates during the 1970s (i.e., of 20.0 or more) were Autauga, Clarke, Dallas, Houston, Lowndes, Mobile, Monroe, Shelby, St. Clair, Wilcox, and Winston. In addition, a number of other counties had average annual birth rates that were just short of 20.0. Generally, the counties with high fertility rates have either experienced elevated levels of youthful in-migration (i.e., St. Clair, Shelby, Autauga, etc.) or the existing age structure (i.e., a high proportion of younger persons) is conducive to increased reproductive activity (various Black Belt counties).

At the other extreme, several Alabama counties had relatively low birth rates during the 1970s (i.e., below 16.0). The State's lowest average annual birth rate (at 14.8) occurred in Fayette County (Upper Coastal Plain).

The highest mortality levels in Alabama during the 1970s were generally found in the Black Belt, where three counties had in excess of 12.0 deaths per thousand population annually (Bullock, Greene, and Hale) and the area as a whole averaged 10.8. Fourteen other counties across the State, however, had

average annual death rates of 12.0 or more, and Crenshaw County (at 14.0) had the highest mortality rate of all.

In the United States, counties with high mortality levels generally have older populations. The young migrate out in large numbers, leaving behind a resident population with a somewhat higher median age. Not to be discounted, however, is the effect of differential health levels, particularly as they relate to race. Alabama's Black Belt region, for example, while having a fairly young population (particularly among the majority non-white sector) *and* high fertility rates, have also been experiencing higher mortality rates than other Alabama regions in recent years.

Counties registering very low mortality rates during the 1970s (all below 8.0), were Madison, Lee, and Dale. Very youthful populations largely account for these patterns. In the case of Lee County, for example, the presence of Auburn University predisposes the age structure toward a very large proportion of younger persons.

Birth rates declined in sixty-four of Alabama's sixty-seven counties between the 1960s and 1970s. The only exceptions were Shelby, Crenshaw, and Henry counties, the latter two located in the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass. In these instances, however, increases were only marginal—amounting to considerably less than one birth per thousand population. The largest declines in birth rates by far occurred in Madison and Dale counties, where high rates of in-migration during the 1960s but out-migration during the 1970s (again involving a significant number of young persons) combined to make for overall declines in average annual rates of 18.7 and 13.6, respectively.

Mortality rates increased in forty-eight of the State's sixty-seven counties over the two time periods. Most of the increases were slight, ranging from one to two additional deaths per thousand population annually. Elevated mortality rates as indicated, are accounted for primarily by higher median ages and a growing proportion of elderly in the population.

Mortality declines (all slight) were registered in seventeen counties over the two decades, and in two counties (Lawrence and Coffee) mortality levels remained unchanged.

2. **Migration.** While most Alabama counties (i.e., forty-seven) experienced net migration gains during the 1970s, there was considerable variation as to the magnitude of the surplus. The counties with the heaviest gains were located near Birmingham—Shelby, St. Clair, and Blount. All of these counties achieved net gains in excess of 29.0 migrants per thousand population annually. Counties showing net rates of gain of 20.0 to 29.0 included Autauga, Baldwin, DeKalb, Elmore, Houston, Jackson, Marion, and Winston. Ten of these eleven rapidly growing counties are located within, or adjacent to Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Another, Houston, is the most populous county by a considerable margin in the southeastern portion of the State.

Counties having the greatest net migration losses were most typically located in the southern portion of the State. Nine of the eleven counties located in the Black Belt, for example, suffered net migration losses during the 1970s, seven of which had average annual rates of loss in excess of 8.0. In addition, eight counties in the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass experienced net out-migration, including Dale with a rate of loss totaling 23.6 (highest for the State). In only three counties were there more persons leaving than entering during this period (Madison [-3.9], Jefferson [-1.7], and Pickens [-1.2]).

While all but twenty Alabama counties exhibited net migration gains during the 1970s, fifty-six of the State's sixty-seven counties experienced losses during the 1960s. Declines were particularly great in Black Belt counties (several with average annual net migration losses in excess of 25.0) and those in the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass.

A number of counties have shown substantial variations in direction of movement over the last two decades. For most, as indicated, the change has involved a movement from losses to gains. Both Madison and Dale, however, experienced heavy in-migration during the 1960s (average annual rates of 32.8 and 45.8, respectively), but losses during the 1970s (-3.9 and -23.6). Very rapid population changes such as these, of

course, call for considerable adjustment and resiliency on the part of local institutions, including schools, businesses, churches, social service agencies, and various units of local government.

Overall, the data reveal that a very significant transition has taken place in most Alabama counties over the last two decades: from fairly heavy net migration losses to either substantial reductions or moderate to heavy net migration gains. Lower rates of non-white out-migration, as will be shown in the final section of this report, constitute an important factor in that transition.

C. Components of Change for MSAs

1. **Births and Deaths.** Both birth and death rates were slightly lower in metropolitan counties than in nonmetropolitan locales during the 1970s. Likewise, as indicated earlier, the rate of net migration gain was slightly higher. During the 1960s, however, the average annual birth rate was slightly greater in metropolitan counties, while both types of counties suffered moderate net migration losses.

Like the State as a whole, Alabama's metropolitan areas have experienced declining birth rates over the last two decades. While the overall decline totaled 4.8 fewer births per thousand population annually (a decrease of 21.6 percent), declines occurring in the Florence and Huntsville MSAs and Russell County (Columbus, Georgia MSA) were somewhat greater. Average annual birth rates for the Huntsville MSA, for example, were approximately halved (from 29.7 to 16.1) over the two time periods under consideration.

Mortality rates have increased in seven of the State's eight MSAs (i.e., all but Huntsville) over the last twenty years. Increases for all but one metropolitan area have been slight, ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 additional deaths per thousand population. The average annual death rate for the Gadsden MSA, however, increased by 1.6 during this time period.

2. **Migration.** There has been considerably more variation in migration rates among the State's MSAs during the last two decades than in either birth or death rates. All but one Alabama metropolitan area (Huntsville) had more out-migrants than in-migrants during the 1960s. During the 1970s, however, all experienced net gains—with the exception of Russell County (Columbus, Georgia MSA).

While all eight MSAs have shown considerable variation in net migration rates over the years, the greatest changes have occurred in Montgomery (from an average annual net loss of 8.6 migrants during the 1960s to a gain of 12.1 during the 1970s), Mobile (-11.8 to 7.0), and Huntsville (18.9 to 0.6). The reduced rate of gain in the Huntsville MSA, incidentally, is accounted for entirely by changes occurring within Madison County.

For individual metropolitan counties, the greatest net migration gains by far during the 1970s occurred in those surrounding central cities. Marshall (Huntsville MSA), St. Clair, Shelby, and Walker (Birmingham MSA), Autauga and Elmore (Montgomery MSA), and Baldwin (Mobile MSA), for example, all experienced substantial in-migration.

Even though migration is becoming a more prominent factor in the growth of Alabama's metropolitan areas, natural increase (more births than deaths) is still the primary explanation for population increase. Approximately 61.0 percent of the State's total MSA growth during the 1970s, for example, can be attributed to this cause.

VI. Components of Population Change According to Race

For both whites and non-whites throughout the State, fertility levels have declined fairly substantially over the last two decades. The drop has totaled 4.4 births per thousand population for whites (21.8 percent) and 3.0 for non-whites (11.3 percent). Death rates, on the other hand, have either increased very slightly (whites) or remained the same (non-whites). (See Table 4 for all data cited in Section VI.)

The data also indicate that, during both decades, non-white fertility levels were substantially higher than those for whites (approximately 6.0 births per thousand more during the 1960s; 8.0 during the 1970s). The pattern of higher rates among non-whites also held for

mortality, but the white/non-white differential which existed during the 1960s (2.2 deaths per thousand population annually) had decreased slightly (to 1.8) during the 1970s.

The greatest change, however, involving whites vis-a-vis non-whites traces to migration. While whites were experiencing a barely discernable migration loss during the 1960s (0.1 persons per thousand population annually), non-whites were losing at a very substantial rate (i.e., approximately 23.0). During the 1970s, however, the non-white rate of loss was reduced to a miniscule 0.2, while whites showed a moderate gain (i.e., 6.9).

Changing migration patterns are undoubtedly related to the development of a more positive view toward the South generally as a favorable destination for potential movers. Historically, "push" factors (most notably, economic considerations) were responsible for high out-migration rates (particularly among non-whites). With the recent expansion and decentralization of the industrial sector, however, combined with considerations relative to favorable climate, lifestyle, cost-of-living, and changes in black/white relationships, the State has been able in recent years to attract more people (at least whites, and nearly so in the case of non-whites) than are leaving.[13]

Although changes in non-white migration tendencies are readily apparent, overall population growth for this group (an increase of 12.1 percent between 1970 and 1980) is still accounted for totally by natural increase. Hence, the excess of births over deaths amounted to 12.2 per thousand population annually during this period, greatly overshadowing the small net migration loss. In the case of whites, however, net migration gains during the 1970s actually outstripped the natural increase as a factor in population growth (6.9 versus 6.3). (See Figure 5.)

Like the State as a whole, both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties have experienced a decline in birth rates among both whites and non-whites over the last two decades. Mortality rates, however, have increased in nonmetropolitan counties among both groups, and for metropolitan whites, but not non-whites (where the rate has declined slightly). There was an absence of significant variation in birth rates for each individual group, however, by metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence during each period. A lack of variation also held for the death rate among non-whites. For whites, however, a tendency toward higher death rates during each decade was characteristic of residents of nonmetropolitan counties.

Both whites and non-whites, residing in metropolitan counties posted net migration gains during the 1970s. The non-white rate of gain was a little below that observed for whites (i.e., 2.2 less). Only whites, however, achieved a net migration gain in nonmetropolitan counties. This gain, furthermore, was approximately 1.5 times greater than that posted by this group in metropolitan counties (8.4 vis-a-vis 6.0).

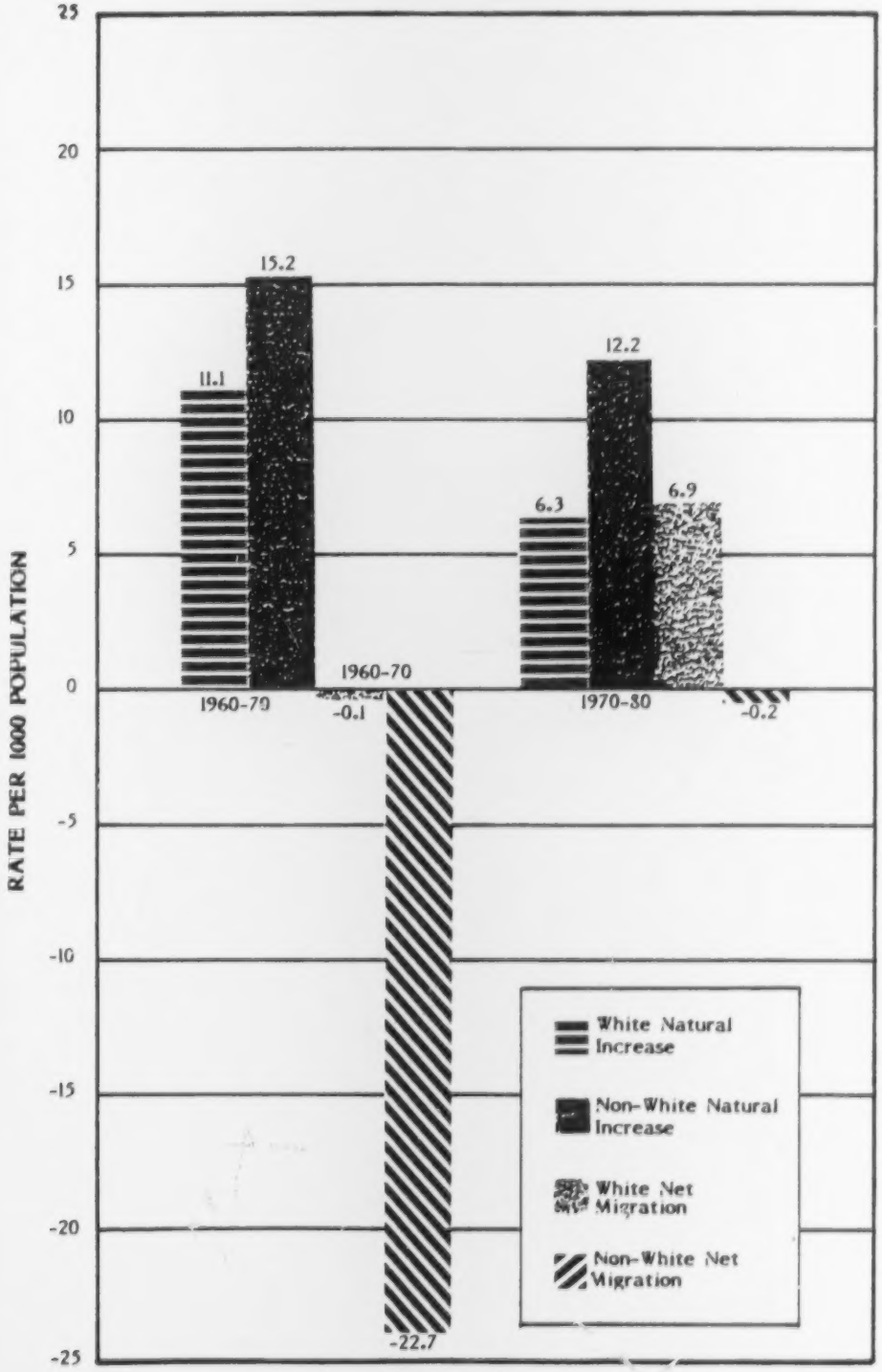
Major changes in migratory tendencies according to race, therefore, have emerged over the last two decades. Whites have moved from either a slight loss (metropolitan counties) or a slight gain (nonmetropolitan counties) to moderate gains in both. Non-whites, on the other hand, have changed from substantial losses in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties to either a moderate net gain (metropolitan counties) or only a moderate loss (nonmetropolitan counties). White increases, therefore, were characteristic of both types of counties during the 1970s (but were slightly larger in nonmetropolitan counties), while growth among non-whites was concentrated in metropolitan counties.

A. Components of Change by Region and Race

1. **Births and Deaths.** For whites, birth rates were relatively low in almost all regions of the State during the 1970s. The lowest average annual birth rate for any region was recorded in the Black Belt (14.5), while the highest occurred in the Gulf Coast (17.8). For non-whites, fertility levels were generally 8 to 10 births higher per thousand population than those among whites. The lowest non-white birth level was registered in the Upper Coosa Basin (21.0), while the

FIGURE 5

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION RATE FOR ALABAMA, 1960-70 AND 1970-80, BY RACE



highest was recorded in the Upper Coastal Plain (25.9).

Both white and non-white fertility levels were higher in all Alabama regions during the 1960s than in the 1970s. For whites, the overall decline in birth rates over the two decades averaged 4.2 per thousand population, while that among non-whites was 3.3. The greatest change in white fertility patterns occurred in the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain area, where the average annual rate declined over the two time periods by 9.1. The largest alteration among non-whites also took place in that same region (a decline of 6.2). Once again, changes for both groups can be traced largely to the significant population movement that has occurred in and around the Huntsville area over the last two decades.

Higher fertility rates among non-whites are accounted for to a great extent by the high concentration of blacks in lower socioeconomic status levels. Research studies generally show, for example, an inverse relationship between social class standing and fertility levels.[14] A relatively large proportion of the State's non-white population also resides in rural areas, another historical correlate of high birth rates.[15] Other variations in reproductive tendencies may be explained by the characteristic arrangement of the age structure, wherein a relatively high proportion of older persons is conducive to lower fertility rates (and vice versa).

Mortality rates were higher in all Alabama regions among non-whites than whites during the 1970s. The differential was relatively low, however, generally amounting to only one or two deaths more per thousand population annually. Higher non-white mortality rates trace to lower life expectancy levels. In Alabama between 1969 and 1971, for example, the estimated life expectancy for non-white males was seven years less than that among white males.[16] A major reason for lower life expectancy levels is the higher infant mortality rates found among members of this group. In 1980, the infant mortality rate (i.e., deaths to youngsters under one year of age per thousand live births) was 11.6 for whites, but 21.4 for non-whites.[17]

Very little change has occurred among various Alabama regions in white/non-white mortality levels over the last two decades. For whites, the death rate has increased slightly in four Alabama regions (Gulf Coast, Upper Coosa Basin, Upper Coastal Plain, and Black Belt), but declined slightly in the other three (Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain, Piedmont, Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass). Among non-whites, mortality rates were stationary in four regions (Upper Coastal Basin, Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass, Piedmont, and Gulf Coast), slightly higher in two (Black Belt and Upper Coastal Plain), and lower in the other (Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain).

2. **Migration.** During the 1970s, whites entered all regions of the State in greater numbers than those leaving except for the Black Belt. Even here, the average annual rate of loss was very slight—amounting to only 0.2. Net migration gains were most heavily concentrated in the Upper Coastal Plain (15.3), Piedmont (11.4), and Gulf Coast (9.3). For other areas of the State, only moderate to slight rates of increase (ranging from 2.8 to 6.9) were observed.

Non-white migration gains during the 1970s were concentrated in the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain area, with approximately 12.0 more non-whites added per thousand population annually than the number leaving. The highest loss on the other hand occurred in the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass region (-8.1). Other regions either showed only slight losses or light gains (ranging from a rate of loss of 2.0 in the Black Belt to a gain of 3.5 in the Upper Coastal Plain).

During the 1960s, non-whites were leaving all Alabama regions in much greater numbers than those entering. The rate of net migration loss ranged from a low of 10.6 persons per thousand population annually (Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain) to a high of 29.5 (Black Belt). During the 1970s, however, losses were either greatly curtailed (Black Belt, Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass, and Piedmont) or had changed from net losses to slight to moderate gains (the remaining four regions).

Among whites, changes in migration tendencies were much more moderate

and not as clearly patterned as those for non-whites. The general tendency, however, was for either increased rates of gain, or a transition from net losses to net gains for various Alabama regions. The greatest overall alterations over the last two decades have occurred in the Piedmont, Upper Coosa Basin, Upper Coastal Plain, and Gulf Coast (with changes in units of measurement ranging from 9.3 to 18.0), while in the Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain region the net gain has been reduced by approximately one-half (from 10.2 to 5.3).

B. Components of Change by County and Race

1. **Births and Deaths.** Birth rates among whites have declined in sixty-two of the State's sixty-seven counties over the last two decades. The only counties experiencing increasingly higher fertility rates were Crenshaw, Henry, Lowndes, Shelby, and St. Clair. Increases were slight for all of these counties except Shelby. In this instance, the average annual birth rate increased by approximately 3.0 per thousand population (or 16.0 percent). Shelby, as indicated previously, was the most rapidly growing county in the State during the last decade. Since much of this growth stemmed from a large influx of migrants (younger persons particularly), higher fertility rates have been the result.

The greatest changes in white fertility levels over the last twenty years have occurred in Madison and Dale counties. Both counties experienced relatively heavy out-migration of whites during the 1970s which, in turn, probably correlates with the huge drop in fertility rates that has also taken place (Madison from 34.3 to 13.8; Dale from 33.7 to 18.2).

During the most recent decade, the white fertility level has been lowest in Greene County. Owing to an older population, probably reflecting high out-migration of youth in years past, whites reproduced at an annual average rate of only 8.7. Whites recorded relatively high birth rates (i.e., in excess of 20.0) in only two counties during this period—Shelby and Winston.

Among non-whites, reproductive levels were almost universally higher during the 1960s than in the 1970s (i.e., in sixty-one of sixty-seven counties). The birth rate remained stationary in Crenshaw County, and increased only slightly in Chilton, Henry, Macon, Randolph, and Tuscaloosa counties. The largest increase occurred in Randolph County (Piedmont region), where the average annual birth rate was 3.6 per thousand higher during the 1970s than in the 1960s. The most drastic change occurred in Shelby County, however, as the fertility level declined from a rate of 35.4 during the 1960s to 23.2 during the 1970s (a decrease of approximately 35.0 percent).

In twenty-nine Alabama counties during the 1970s, non-whites had average birth rates of 25.0 or more. Only one county, Randolph, recorded a rate of more than 30.0. At the other extreme, just five counties had average annual rates of less than 20.0.

Without exception, birth rates were higher in Alabama counties for non-whites than whites during the last decade. In most cases, the differences were substantial (i.e., an average of 7.0 to 8.0 births per thousand population). This same pattern also held during the 1960s, except that in two cases (Madison and Dale counties) birth rates among whites were slightly in excess of those for non-whites.

Throughout Alabama, mortality levels among whites were generally higher during the 1970s than in the 1960s. This pattern emerged in forty-eight of the State's sixty-seven counties. If fifteen counties, death rates declined (over half of which were located in the Black Belt and the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass), while in the other four they remained stationary. For non-whites, however, the ratio between counties with increasingly higher death rates and those decreasing was much more equal (i.e., thirty-four increasing versus thirty-two decreasing), with mortality rates in one county remaining the same.

Several Alabama counties have experienced substantial changes in mortality levels over the last two decades. For non-whites, notable declines (ranging from 2.4 to 7.1) have occurred in Cullman, Dale, DeKalb, Madison, and Marshall counties. Winston County, on the

other hand, has experienced a large increase (from 17.3 to 31.7). Since the number of non-whites residing in this county is so small, however, this change is probably not reflective of a more general trend.

Among whites, substantial variations in mortality rates appeared with somewhat less frequency and intensity. The largest declines in average annual death rates, for example, occurred in Dale and Autauga counties (2.9 and 2.8, respectively), while the largest increase was in Hale (2.2).

Several Alabama counties registered very favorable mortality levels among whites during the 1970s: Dale (5.2), Madison (5.7), Lee (5.9), and Tuscaloosa (7.8). Crenshaw County, on the other hand, recorded the highest mortality rate in the State during this period (at 14.4). Relatively high non-white mortality levels also surfaced in several counties: Walker (15.1), Marion (14.5), Morgan (14.2) and, as previously noted, Winston. Cullman and Dale counties, however, were characterized by very low non-white mortality rates (i.e., 6.3 and 7.8).

2. **Migration.** Non-white migration losses as indicated earlier, have declined substantially throughout the State over the last two decades. During the 1960s, for example, sixty-five of the State's sixty-seven counties experienced net migration losses among non-whites (i.e., all but Madison and Dale), while the number of counties experiencing such losses during the 1970s was reduced by one-third to a total of forty-three.

Non-white outward movement during the 1960s was generally quite heavy. Twenty-one counties, for example, had average annual rates of loss in excess of 30.0 persons per thousand population. In addition, a high proportion of those losing at this level (i.e., fifteen of twenty-one) were concentrated in the Black Belt and the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass regions.

Although non-white losses continued to be the norm during the 1970s, excess outward movement involving individual counties had greatly diminished. Twenty-six of the forty-three counties experiencing net migration losses, for example, were losing less than 10.0 persons per thousand population. Once again, however, those counties losing non-whites most heavily were most frequently located in the Black Belt and the Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass. In fact, slightly over half of all Alabama counties showing net out-migration of non-whites during this period (i.e., twenty-two) were located in these two regions. Substantial non-white migration gains (i.e., in excess of 15.0), however, occurred in five Alabama counties: Madison (an annual average gain of 29.7), Tuscaloosa (19.3), DeKalb (18.6), and Montgomery (15.1). Winston County also exhibited a large net gain, but the non-white population base in this instance is so small that only a slight change in numbers produces a substantial change in rates.

As was true for non-whites, net losses among whites were also characteristic of a majority of Alabama counties during the 1960s (i.e., forty-two of sixty-seven). Although approximately two-thirds of all counties experienced net out-migration of whites, these losses were generally not as great as those observed for non-whites. All but three counties having excess outward movement, for example, were losing at an average annual rate of less than 10.0. Several counties (Autauga, Dale, Lee, Madison, and Wilcox) also achieved very high rates of gain (i.e., in excess of 20.0).

During the 1970s, net migration losses among whites (almost all ranging from low to moderate) occurred in only thirteen counties. Eleven of those sustaining losses were located in the Black Belt and Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass regions, with the heaviest losses occurring in Dale County (at 28.5 per thousand population annually). Several counties, on the other hand, showed huge gains. Autauga, Baldwin, Blount, Elmore, Shelby, and St. Clair, for example, all had average annual rates of gain of more than 28.0 persons per thousand population.

There were substantial differences in white/non-white migration patterns in several Alabama counties during the 1970s (i.e., mainly counties in which whites experienced significant gains, while non-whites lost or gained only

slightly). Most of these cases involve metropolitan counties, however, and will be noted at the end of this section.

C. Components of Change by Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Race

1. **Births and Deaths.** White fertility levels have declined in all Alabama MSAs over the last two decades. This same pattern also holds for non-whites, except for the Tuscaloosa MSA where the birth rate has increased slightly. The largest fertility declines among both whites and non-whites have occurred in the Huntsville MSA. For whites, the decline has amounted to 14.9 births per thousand population annually; for non-whites, 8.4. Declines of this magnitude are clearly atypical, however, and related to rapid changes in the direction of migrant flow.

Among whites, fertility rates for individual metropolitan counties have declined most precipitously in Madison (Huntsville), i.e., from 34.3 during the 1960s to only 13.8 during the 1970s. Slight increases have occurred in Shelby and St. Clair counties, however, due to large net migration gains. On the other hand, the non-white fertility level in Shelby County has declined by 12.2 births per thousand population over the two decades. This represents the largest drop recorded for any county, whether metropolitan or nonmetropolitan, in the State.

Mortality levels for both whites and non-whites do not show much variation over the last twenty years. For whites, rates have generally increased slightly (seven of eight MSAs), but among non-whites decreases have occurred in three of the State's eight MSAs. For all metropolitan areas, however, non-white mortality levels during both decades were higher than those among whites. This same pattern was characteristic of fertility rates as well.

2. **Migration.** All of Alabama's eight MSAs, as well as Russell County (Columbus, Georgia MSA), were losing more non-whites than were entering during the 1960s. For whites, however, this pattern held in only five of eight MSA's, and rates of loss were considerably less than those occurring among non-whites. During the 1970s, however, net migration gains were the rule in all MSAs among both whites and non-whites except for one metropolitan area each. For whites, a moderate net loss occurred in the Huntsville MSA, while among non-whites a slight loss was registered in the Gadsden MSA. In addition, non-whites in Russell County (Columbus, Georgia MSA) continued to show heavy outward movement.

Several individual metropolitan counties displayed considerable variation in white/non-white migration tendencies during the 1970s. St. Clair and Shelby (Birmingham MSA), Autauga and Elmore (Montgomery MSA), and Baldwin (Mobile MSA) all, for example, experienced substantial net migration gains among whites (i.e., in excess of 28.0 migrants per thousand population annually), but net losses—or only very slight gains—among non-whites. In addition, white losses in Madison County (Huntsville MSA) averaged 10.0 per thousand population annually, while non-whites were gaining at a rate of approximately 30.0. Four other central city metropolitan counties (Calhoun, Jefferson, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa) also experienced either larger gains among non-whites than whites or non-white gains in instances where whites were losing. Hence, there appears to be a tendency for non-white migrants to prefer central city residence, but for migratory whites to settle in suburbs.

VII. Summary

Alabama's population grew by more than twofold during the 1970s as compared to the 1960s and, with only one exception, all seven of the State's major geographic regions achieved higher growth rates during the 1970s than in the 1960s. At the county level of analysis, the data revealed that population declines occurred in thirty-two of the State's sixty-seven counties during the 1960s. This pattern, by contrast, was reversed in the most recent decade with fifty-nine counties registering population gains. During both decades, metropolitan growth rates were higher than those recorded for nonmetropolitan areas. During the 1970s, however, the rapid growth rate achieved by nonmet-

ropolitan areas nearly matched that occurring in metropolitan areas.

The Upper Coastal Plain was the most rapidly growing area of the State during the 1970s. In contrast, the Black Belt region had the lowest rate of increase. Among individual counties, Shelby, St. Clair, and Blount achieved the highest growth rates in the 1970s. All are adjacent to Jefferson County (Birmingham), the State's largest metropolitan area. Each of the State's eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), with the exception of Huntsville, either experienced an increased rate of growth, or made a transition from a slight loss to a moderate gain, between the 1960s and 1970s. During the latter decade, the Montgomery MSA was the most rapidly growing metropolitan area in the State.

In the 1970s, both whites and non-whites increased their absolute numbers in each of the seven regions. This pattern also held for whites during the 1960s, while the number of non-whites was declining in five of the State's regions. Both whites and non-whites increased their numbers in a vast majority of Alabama's counties during the 1970s. Once again, this pattern held true for whites during the 1960s, but non-whites were characterized by population losses in fifty-eight of Alabama's sixty-seven counties during this same period. Both whites and non-whites registered gains in all eight of the State's MSAs during the 1970s. White growth rates were highest in metropolitan counties surrounding counties in which major urban concentrations are located. Non-white increases, on the other hand, were most visible in counties containing major urban concentrations.

The data regarding components of population change indicate that for the State as a whole, as well as for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, fertility rates have declined substantially over the last twenty years. Declining fertility rates have also been the rule for all seven regions of the State. Mortality rates, on the other hand, have increased slightly for the State, among both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, and in four of the State's seven regions. Traditionally, Alabama has depended on an excess of births over deaths (i.e., "natural increase") to overcome heavy net migration losses. During the 1970s, however, a declining fertility rate, alongside a slightly increasing mortality rate, served to reduce the rate of natural increase to a level considerably below that recorded in the 1960s.

The greatest variation in population change components, however, traces to migration. Whether at the State, regional, or county level of analysis, there has generally been a transition from net migration losses to net gains. Furthermore, areas not registering gains during the 1970s generally experienced declining rates of loss over those recorded in the 1960s. While the data indicate that natural increase is still the most important factor in population increase, they also reveal that net migration gains contributed substantially to Alabama's growth during the 1970s.

Both whites and non-whites have experienced declining fertility rates over the last two decades. This trend holds true at all levels of analysis, including both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, regions, and the State as a whole. Mortality rates showed considerably less variation, however, with white mortality levels generally increasing, albeit slightly, but non-white levels remaining much closer to those of the 1960s.

While the non-white migration loss for the State as a whole was much less during the 1970s than that occurring during the 1960s, whites moved from only a slight loss during the earlier decade to a moderate gain during the latter. At the regional level, changes in white migration patterns over the last two decades have not been as dramatic as those for non-whites. Typically, regional changes for this sector have taken the form of either increased rates of gain or a transition from net losses to net gains. Non-whites, however, while leaving all Alabama regions during the 1960s with greater frequency than those entering, either moved to lower rates of loss or experienced slight to moderate gains during the 1970s. Likewise, at the county level, the magnitude of non-white losses has generally lessened over the last two decades, and the number of counties showing losses has declined

from sixty-five to forty-three. A similar pattern also holds for whites, with forty-two counties showing net migration losses during the 1960s, but only thirteen during the 1970s. Generally, Metropolitan Statistical Areas were experiencing net migration losses among both whites and non-whites in the 1960s. During the 1970s, however, net migration gains occurred in all eight MSAs among both groups except for one metropolitan area each.

The examination of population change components according to white/non-white categories, therefore, reveals that radically changing demographic patterns among non-whites has been the factor most directly responsible for the recent surge in Alabama's growth rate. In particular, the reduction of the huge net migration losses that characterized non-whites during the 1960s, to only a trickle during the 1970s, has had the most immediate and far-reaching effect on the State's demographic complexion. In addition, net migration gains among whites, combined with moderate levels of natural increase for both groups, have also served as important contributing factors in overall growth.

What does the future hold for the State's population? Generally, a continuation of present tendencies is most likely indicated for the foreseeable future. Although some of these trends may not manifest themselves as strongly during the 1980s as in the 1970s, demographic patterns once set in motion tend to achieve at least some semblance of continuity. Fertility rates among both whites and non-whites, reflecting long-term trends in the United States generally, for example, are likely to decline further. The crude death rate, on the other hand, may very well increase. This pattern, due principally to the exigencies of an aging population, should hold particularly true for whites. Significant youthful in-migration involving either group, however, could very well curtail such increases, or actually result in lower death rates.

The greatest uncertainty as to the future direction of Alabama's population involves the question of continued growth through migration. Net migration gains are indicated for the South generally, and Alabama—although probably on a more limited basis than surrounding states—can be expected to share in that growth. Economic considerations, however, will undoubtedly have the greatest impact on prospects for continued movement into the State. Alabama's economic climate is not presently conducive to the relocation of potential migrants and, as a consequence, the excess of in-migrants over out-migrants registered during the 1970s has probably diminished in recent months. With economic recovery, however, this condition could be altered.

TABLE I

POPULATION OF ALABAMA REGIONS, COUNTIES, AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Region/County/MSA	Population[a] 4/1/60	4/1/70	4/1/80	Average Annual Rate of Change Per Thousand Population[b] 1960-70	1970-80
Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain	473,060	585,963	669,082	23.9	14.2
Colbert*	46,506	49,632	54,519	6.7	9.8
DeKalb	41,417	41,981	53,658	1.4	27.8
Jackson	36,681	39,202	51,407	6.9	31.1
Lauderdale*	61,622	68,111	80,504	10.5	18.2
Lawrence	24,501	27,281	30,170	11.3	10.6
Limestone**	36,513	41,699	46,005	14.2	10.3
Madison**	117,348	186,540	196,966	59.0	5.6
Marshall**	48,018	54,211	65,622	12.9	21.0
Morgan	60,454	77,306	90,231	27.9	16.7
*Florence MSA	108,128	117,743	135,023	8.9	14.7
**Huntsville MSA	201,879	282,450	308,593	39.9	9.3
Upper Coosa Basin	1,107,130	1,141,304	1,279,993	3.1	12.2
Blount	25,449	26,853	36,459	5.5	35.8
Calhoun*	95,878	103,092	116,936	7.5	13.4
Cherokee	16,303	15,606	18,760	-4.3	20.2
Cullman	45,572	52,445	61,642	15.1	17.5
Etowah**	96,980	94,144	103,057	-2.9	9.5
Jefferson***	634,864	644,991	671,197	1.6	4.1
St. Clair***	25,388	27,956	41,205	10.1	47.4
Shelby***	32,132	38,037	66,298	18.4	74.3
Talladega	65,495	65,280	73,826	-0.3	13.1
Walker***	54,211	56,246	68,660	3.8	22.1
Winston	14,858	16,654	21,953	12.1	31.8
*Anniston MSA	95,878	103,092	116,936	7.5	13.4
**Gadsden MSA	96,980	94,144	103,057	-2.9	9.5
***Birmingham MSA	746,595	767,230	847,360	2.8	10.4

TABLE 1 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Population[a] 4/1/60	4/1/70	4/1/80	Average Annual Rate of Change Per Thousand Population[b] 1960-70	1970-80
Upper Coastal Plain	294,486	311,650	374,591	5.8	20.2
Autauga*	18,739	24,460	32,259	30.5	31.9
Bibb	14,357	13,812	15,723	-3.8	13.8
Chilton	25,693	25,180	30,612	-2.0	21.6
Elmore*	30,524	33,535	43,390	9.9	29.4
Fayette	16,148	16,252	18,809	0.6	15.7
Franklin	21,988	23,933	28,350	8.8	18.5
Lamar	14,271	14,335	16,453	0.4	14.8
Marion	21,837	23,788	30,041	8.9	26.3
Pickens	21,882	20,326	21,481	-7.1	5.7
Tuscaloosa**	109,047	116,029	137,473	6.4	18.5
*Montgomery MSA[c]	-	-	-	-	-
**Tuscaloosa MSA	109,047	116,029	137,473	6.4	18.5
Piedmont	176,103	184,089	211,900	4.5	15.1
Chambers	37,828	36,356	39,191	-3.9	7.8
Clay	12,400	12,636	13,703	1.9	8.4
Cleburne	10,911	10,996	12,595	0.8	14.5
Coosa	10,726	10,662	11,377	-0.6	6.7
Lee	49,754	61,268	76,283	23.1	24.5
Randolph	19,477	18,331	20,075	-5.9	9.5
Tallapoosa	35,007	33,840	38,676	-3.3	14.3

TABLE 1 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Population[a] 4/1/60	4/1/70	4/1/80	Average Annual Rate of Change Per Thousand Population[b] 1960-70	1970-80
Black Belt	397,846	371,670	400,044	-6.6	7.6
Bullock	13,462	11,824	10,596	-12.2	-10.4
Dallas	56,667	55,296	53,981	-2.4	-2.4
Greene	13,600	10,650	11,021	-21.7	3.5
Hale	19,537	15,888	15,604	-18.7	-1.8
Lowndes	15,417	12,897	13,253	-16.3	2.8
Macon	26,717	24,841	26,829	-7.0	8.0
Marengo	27,098	23,819	25,047	-12.1	5.2
Montgomery*	169,210	167,790	197,038	-0.8	17.4
Perry	17,358	15,388	15,012	-11.3	-2.4
Sumter	20,041	16,974	16,908	-15.3	-0.4
Wilcox	18,739	16,303	14,755	-13.0	-9.5
*Montgomery MSA[d]	218,473	225,785	272,687	3.3	20.8
Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass	421,215	437,893	473,240	4.0	8.1
Barbour	24,700	22,543	24,756	-8.7	9.8
Butler	24,560	22,007	21,680	-10.4	-1.5
Choctaw	17,870	16,589	16,839	-7.2	1.5
Clarke	25,738	26,724	27,702	3.8	3.7
Coffee	30,583	34,872	38,533	14.0	10.5
Conecuh	17,762	15,645	15,884	-11.9	1.5
Covington	35,631	34,079	36,850	-4.4	8.1
Crenshaw	14,909	13,188	14,110	-11.5	7.0
Dale	31,066	52,938	47,821	70.4	-9.7
Geneva	22,310	21,924	24,253	-1.7	10.6

TABLE 1 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Population[a] 4/1/60	4/1/70	4/1/80	Average Annual Rate of Change Per Thousand Population[b] 1960-70	1970-80
Henry	15,286	13,254	15,302	-13.3	15.5
Houston	50,718	56,574	74,632	11.5	31.9
Monroe	22,372	20,883	22,651	-6.7	8.5
Pike	25,987	25,038	28,050	-3.7	12.0
Russell[e]	46,351	45,394	47,356	-2.1	4.3
Washington	15,372	16,241	16,821	5.7	3.6
Gulf Coast	396,900	411,596	481,211	3.7	16.9
Baldwin*	49,088	59,382	78,440	21.0	32.1
Escambia	33,511	34,906	38,392	4.2	10.0
Mobile*	314,301	317,308	364,379	1.0	14.8
*Mobile MSA	363,389	376,690	442,819	3.7	17.6
Total--MSA Counties	1,986,720	2,128,557	2,411,304	7.1	13.3
Total--Non-MSA Counties	1,280,020	1,315,608	1,478,757	2.8	12.4
Total--Alabama	3,266,740	3,444,165	3,890,061	5.4	12.9

[a]Population data for 1960 and 1970 were drawn from regular decennial census counts. Data for 1980 were derived from the Bureau of the Census's "Advance Report" for Alabama and, at the time the research was undertaken, represented the latest population counts.

[b]Average annual rate per thousand 1960 population for the 1960-70 decade and average annual rate per thousand 1970 population for the 1970-80 decade. Note: The average annual rate of change per thousand population (1960 to 1970 or 1970 to 1980) is equal to the same value as the overall percentage change in population (from 1960 to 1970 or 1970 to 1980).

[c]Data for Autauga and Elmore counties (Upper Coastal Plain) are combined with Montgomery County (Black Belt). Totals for the Montgomery MSA are reported following the data for the Black Belt region.

[d]Includes combined data for Autauga, Elmore, and Montgomery counties.

[e]Part of the Columbus, Georgia MSA.

TABLE 2

POPULATION OF ALABAMA REGIONS, COUNTIES, AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1960, 1970, AND 1980, BY RACE

Region/County/MSA	Population[a] 4/1/60 W	4/1/60 NW	4/1/70 W	4/1/70 NW	4/1/80 W	4/1/80 NW	Average Annual Rate of Change Per Thousand Population[b] 1960-70 W	1960-70 NW	1970-80 W	1970-80 NW
Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain	409,819	63,241	517,803	68,160	583,791	85,291	26.3	7.8	12.7	25.1
Colbert*	37,524	8,982	41,105	8,527	45,209	9,310	9.5	-5.1	10.0	9.2
DeKalb	40,596	821	41,123	858	52,538	1,120	1.3	4.5	27.8	30.5
Jackson	34,443	2,238	37,175	2,027	48,990	2,417	7.9	-9.4	31.8	19.2
Lauderdale*	54,355	7,267	60,866	7,245	72,333	8,171	12.0	-0.3	18.8	12.8
Lawrence	19,033	5,468	22,161	5,120	25,013	5,157	16.4	-6.4	12.9	0.7
Limestone**	28,884	7,629	34,528	7,171	39,351	6,654	19.5	-6.0	14.0	-7.2
Madison**	95,283	22,065	157,804	28,736	154,782	42,184	65.6	30.2	-1.9	46.8
Marshall**	46,894	1,124	53,037	1,174	64,444	1,178	13.1	4.4	21.5	0.3
Morgan	52,807	7,647	70,004	7,302	81,131	9,100	32.6	-4.5	15.9	24.6
*Florence MSA	91,879	16,249	101,971	15,772	117,542	17,481	11.0	-2.9	15.3	10.8
**Huntsville MSA	171,061	30,818	245,369	37,081	258,577	50,016	43.4	20.3	5.4	34.9
Upper Coosa Basin	814,147	292,983	864,925	276,379	974,519	305,474	6.2	-5.7	12.7	10.5
Blount	24,613	836	26,205	648	35,761	698	6.5	-22.5	36.5	7.7
Calhoun*	77,805	18,073	85,186	17,906	95,336	21,600	9.5	-0.9	11.9	20.6
Cherokee	14,610	1,693	14,199	1,407	17,185	1,575	-2.8	-16.9	21.0	11.9
Cullman	45,051	521	51,872	573	60,928	714	15.1	10.0	17.5	24.6
Etowah**	81,982	14,998	81,010	13,134	88,806	14,251	-1.2	-12.4	9.6	8.5

TABLE 2 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Population[a] 4/1/60 W	4/1/60 NW	4/1/70 W	4/1/70 NW	4/1/80 W	4/1/80 NW	Average Annual Rate of Change Per Thousand Population[b] 1960-70 W	1960-70 NW	1970-80 W	1970-80 NW
Jefferson***	415,035	219,829	437,433	207,558	444,299	226,898	5.4	-5.6	1.6	9.3
St. Clair***	21,116	4,272	24,043	3,913	36,935	4,270	13.9	-8.4	53.6	9.1
Shelby***	26,049	6,083	31,568	6,469	58,982	7,316	21.2	6.3	86.8	13.1
Talladega	44,525	20,970	45,180	20,100	50,922	22,904	1.5	-4.1	12.7	14.0
Walker***	48,584	5,627	51,635	4,611	63,547	5,113	6.3	-18.1	23.1	10.9
Winston	14,777	81	16,594	60	21,818	135	12.3	-25.9	31.5	125.0
*Anniston MSA	77,805	18,073	85,186	17,906	95,336	21,600	9.5	-0.9	11.9	20.6
**Gadsden MSA	81,982	14,998	81,010	13,134	88,806	14,251	-1.2	-12.4	9.6	8.5
***Birmingham MSA	510,784	235,811	544,679	222,551	603,763	243,597	6.6	-5.6	10.8	9.5
Upper Coastal Plain	220,034	74,452	245,205	66,445	296,165	78,426	11.4	-10.8	20.8	18.0
Autauga*	10,839	7,900	17,511	6,949	24,814	7,445	61.6	-12.0	41.7	7.1
Bibb	9,940	4,417	9,953	3,859	12,029	3,694	0.1	-12.6	20.9	-4.3
Chilton	21,615	4,078	21,762	3,418	26,942	3,670	0.7	-16.2	23.8	7.4
Elmore*	20,221	10,303	24,045	9,490	33,585	9,805	18.9	-7.9	39.7	3.3
Fayette	13,574	2,574	13,989	2,263	16,378	2,431	3.1	-12.1	17.1	7.4
Franklin	20,756	1,232	22,728	1,205	26,991	1,359	9.5	-2.2	18.8	12.8
Lamar	12,168	2,103	12,366	1,969	14,458	1,995	1.6	-6.4	16.9	1.3
Marion	21,104	733	23,106	682	29,250	791	9.5	-7.0	26.6	16.0
Pickens	12,098	9,784	11,854	8,472	12,451	9,030	-2.0	-13.4	5.0	6.6
Tuscaloosa**	77,719	31,328	87,891	28,138	99,267	38,206	13.1	-10.2	12.9	35.8
*Montgomery MSA[c]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
**Tuscaloosa MSA	77,719	31,328	87,891	28,138	99,267	38,206	13.1	-10.2	12.9	35.8

TABLE 2 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Population[a] 4/1/60 W	4/1/60 NW	4/1/70 W	4/1/70 NW	4/1/80 W	4/1/80 NW	Average Annual Rate of Change Per Thousand Population[b] 1960-70 W	1960-70 NW	1970-80 W	1970-80 NW
Piedmont	122,237	53,866	134,344	49,745	156,120	55,780	9.9	-7.7	16.2	12.1
Chambers	23,959	13,869	23,695	12,661	25,722	13,969	-1.1	-8.7	6.4	10.3
Clay	10,372	2,028	10,578	2,058	11,424	2,279	2.0	1.5	8.0	10.7
Cleburne	10,212	699	10,346	650	11,925	670	1.3	-7.0	15.3	3.1
Coosa	6,847	3,879	6,906	3,756	7,411	3,966	0.9	-3.2	7.3	5.6
Lee	31,458	18,296	44,109	17,159	56,869	19,414	40.2	-6.2	28.9	13.1
Randolph	14,501	4,976	14,245	4,086	15,173	4,902	-1.8	-17.9	6.5	20.0
Tallapoosa	24,888	10,119	24,465	9,375	28,096	10,580	-1.7	-7.4	14.8	12.9
Black Belt	172,964	224,882	180,169	191,501	188,416	211,628	4.2	-14.8	4.6	10.5
Bullock	3,781	9,681	3,857	7,967	3,427	7,169	2.0	-17.7	-11.1	-10.0
Dallas	23,952	32,715	26,330	28,966	24,205	29,776	9.9	-11.5	-8.1	2.8
Greene	2,546	11,054	2,619	8,031	2,405	8,616	2.9	-27.3	-8.2	7.3
Hale	5,726	13,811	5,336	10,552	5,774	9,830	-6.8	-23.6	8.2	-6.8
Lowndes	2,978	12,439	2,976	9,921	3,304	9,949	-0.1	-20.2	11.0	0.3
Macon	4,405	22,312	4,545	20,296	4,034	22,795	3.2	-9.0	-11.2	12.3
Marengo	10,264	16,834	10,640	13,179	11,663	13,384	3.7	-21.7	9.6	1.6
Montgomery*	104,485	64,725	106,670	61,120	117,894	79,144	2.1	-5.6	10.5	29.5
Perry	5,94[illegible]	11,415	6,332	9,056	5,970	9,042	6.5	-20.7	-5.7	-0.2
Sumter	4,743	15,298	5,724	11,250	5,150	11,758	20.7	-26.5	-10.0	4.5
Wilcox	4,141	14,598	5,140	11,163	4,590	10,165	24.1	-23.5	-10.7	-8.9
*Montgomery MSA[d]	135,545	82,928	148,226	77,559	176,293	96,394	9.4	-6.5	18.9	24.3

TABLE 2 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Population[a] 4/1/60 W	4/1/60 NW	4/1/70 W	4/1/70 NW	4/1/80 W	4/1/80 NW	Average Annual Rate of Change Per Thousand Population[b] 1960-70 W	1960-70 NW	1970-80 W	1970-80 NW
Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass	270,724	150,491	304,917	132,976	332,807	140,433	12.6	-11.6	9.1	5.6
Barbour	11,850	12,850	12,134	10,409	13,693	11,063	2.4	-19.0	12.8	6.3
Butler	13,575	10,985	13,174	8,833	13,260	8,420	-3.0	-19.6	0.7	-4.7
Choctaw	9,012	8,858	9,276	7,313	9,490	7,349	2.9	-17.4	2.3	0.5
Clarke	12,987	12,751	15,008	11,716	15,806	11,896	15.6	-8.1	5.3	1.5
Coffee	24,220	6,363	28,853	6,019	31,636	6,897	19.1	-5.4	9.6	14.6
Conecuh	9,674	8,088	8,654	6,991	9,311	6,573	-10.5	-13.6	7.6	-6.0
Covington	29,880	5,751	29,015	5,064	31,918	4,932	-2.9	-11.9	10.0	-2.6
Crenshaw	10,266	4,643	9,386	3,802	10,372	3,738	-8.6	-18.1	10.5	-1.7
Dale	25,459	5,607	45,817	7,121	38,744	9,077	80.0	27.0	-15.4	27.5
Geneva	18,945	3,365	19,029	2,895	21,019	3,234	0.4	-14.0	10.5	11.7
Henry	8,321	6,965	7,907	5,347	9,473	5,829	-5.0	-23.2	19.8	9.0
Houston	36,832	13,886	43,069	13,505	57,403	17,229	16.9	-2.7	33.3	27.6
Monroe	11,030	11,342	11,314	9,569	12,749	9,902	2.6	-15.6	12.7	3.5
Pike	15,242	10,745	16,367	8,671	18,109	9,941	7.4	-19.3	10.6	14.6
Russell[e]	23,365	22,986	24,599	20,795	28,544	18,812	5.3	-9.5	16.0	-9.5
Washington	10,066	5,306	11,315	4,926	11,280	5,541	12.4	-7.2	-0.3	12.5

TABLE 2 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Population[a] 4/1/60 W	4/1/60 NW	4/1/70 W	4/1/70 NW	4/1/80 W	4/1/80 NW	Average Annual Rate of Change Per Thousand Population[b] 1960-70 W	1960-70 NW	1970-80 W	1970-80 NW
Gulf Coast	273,684	123,216	286,468	125,128	337,870	143,341	4.7	1.6	17.9	14.6
Baldwin*	38,759	10,329	48,650	10,732	65,723	12,717	25.5	3.9	35.1	18.5
Escambia	22,052	11,459	23,748	11,158	26,008	12,384	7.7	-2.6	9.5	11.0
Mobile*	212,873	101,428	214,070	103,238	246,139	118,240	0.6	1.8	15.0	14.5
*Mobile MSA	251,632	111,757	262,720	113,970	311,862	130,957	4.4	2.0	18.7	14.9
Total--MSA Counties	1,421,772	564,948	1,581,651	546,906	1,779,990	631,314	11.2	-3.2	12.5	15.4
Total--Non-MSA Counties	861,837	418,183	952,180	363,428	1,089,698	389,059	10.5	-13.1	14.4	7.1
Total--Alabama	2,283,609	983,131	2,533,831	910,334	2,869,688	1,020,373	11.0	-7.4	13.3	12.1

[a]See footnote a, Table 1.

[b]See footnote b, Table 1.

[c]See footnote c, Table 1.

[d]See footnote d, Table 1.

[e]See footnote e, Table 1.

TABLE 3

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE FOR ALABAMA REGIONS, COUNTIES, AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1960 TO 1970 AND 1970 TO 1980

Region/County/MSA	Average Annual Rate Per Thousand Population[a]					
	Birth Rate[b]		Death Rate[b]		Net Migration Rate[b]	
	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain	25.5	16.7	9.0	8.5	7.4	6.0
Colbert*	21.9	15.7	9.3	9.6	-5.9	3.7
DeKalb	18.5	17.6	9.7	11.3	-7.5	21.5
Jackson	20.4	19.9	9.8	10.7	-3.8	21.9
Lauderdale*	21.9	15.4	8.4	9.0	-3.0	11.8
Lawrence	24.6	18.4	8.9	8.9	-4.4	1.1
Limestone**	24.6	16.9	9.3	9.1	-1.1	2.5
Madison**	34.3	15.6	8.1	6.2	32.8	-3.9
Marshall**	22.5	16.9	9.7	10.3	0.1	14.5
Morgan	26.0	18.1	9.9	8.7	11.8	7.4
*Florence MSA	21.9	15.6	8.8	9.3	-4.2	8.4
**Huntsville MSA	29.7	16.1	8.7	7.4	18.9	0.6
Upper Coosa Basin	20.1	16.9	9.8	10.3	-7.2	5.5
Blount	18.3	16.6	10.0	10.2	-2.8	29.4
Calhoun*	22.1	17.7	8.8	9.2	-5.8	5.0
Cherokee	16.7	15.6	9.5	11.4	-11.5	16.0
Cullman	19.6	16.0	9.8	9.7	5.3	11.2
Etowah**	18.7	16.5	9.1	10.7	-12.6	3.7
Jefferson***	19.7	15.9	9.9	10.2	-8.2	-1.7
St. Clair***	20.8	20.6	10.4	11.4	-0.2	38.2
Shelby***	22.6	22.8	10	10.3	6.3	61.9
Talladega	22.7	19.8	10.0	10.2	-13.1	3.5
Walker***	20.6	18.8	10.7	12.1	-6.1	15.3
Winston	21.0	20.1	12.2	12.6	3.4	24.3
*Anniston MSA	22.1	17.7	8.8	9.2	-5.8	5.0
**Gadsden MSA	18.7	16.5	9.1	10.7	-12.6	3.7
***Birmingham MSA	19.9	16.6	10.0	10.3	-7.1	4.2

TABLE 3 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Average Annual Rate Per Thousand Population[a]					
	Birth Rate[b]		Death Rate[b]		Net Migration Rate[b]	
	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
Upper Coastal Plain	20.6	17.8	9.8	10.4	-5.0	12.8
Autauga*	26.1	20.1	11.5	9.2	15.9	21.0
Bibb	21.6	18.1	11.2	11.8	-14.1	7.6
Chilton	18.8	17.8	11.0	12.8	-9.8	16.6
Elmore*	22.8	19.7	10.8	11.1	-2.2	20.8
Fayette	17.7	14.8	10.8	11.2	-6.2	12.1
Franklin	21.0	17.5	11.0	12.0	-1.1	13.0
Lamar	17.8	16.9	11.2	12.4	-6.2	10.3
Marion	19.0	16.7	10.2	11.6	0.2	21.2
Pickens	21.1	17.8	9.8	10.9	-18.3	-1.2
Tuscaloosa**	20.4	17.4	8.0	8.7	-5.9	9.7
*Montgomery MSA[c]	-	-	-	-	-	-
**Tuscaloosa MSA	20.4	17.4	8.0	8.7	-5.9	9.7
Piedmont	21.0	17.4	10.4	10.2	-6.1	7.9
Chambers	20.2	17.2	10.7	11.4	-13.4	2.0
Clay	19.1	17.4	11.8	12.2	-5.3	3.3
Cleburne	18.1	15.4	10.0	9.9	-7.3	9.0
Coosa	18.0	16.0	10.6	11.1	-7.9	1.8
Lee	24.1	17.4	8.9	7.4	7.9	14.6
Randolph	19.2	18.4	11.8	12.5	-13.3	3.6
Tallapoosa	21.1	18.3	11.1	12.0	-13.3	7.9
Black Belt	22.6	19.6	10.4	10.8	-18.7	-1.1
Bullock	22.1	19.3	12.7	12.4	-21.6	-17.2
Dallas	27.1	22.6	11.2	10.5	-18.3	-14.4
Greene	21.5	19.3	11.0	13.3	-32.2	-2.5
Hale	23.6	19.0	11.0	12.5	-31.3	-8.4
Lowndes	25.7	23.2	9.9	10.0	-32.2	-10.4
Macon	18.1	17.4	10.3	11.5	-14.8	2.1

TABLE 3 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Average Annual Rate Per Thousand Population[a]					
	Birth Rate[b]		Death Rate[b]		Net Migration Rate[b]	
	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
Marengo	24.4	19.9	11.4	11.6	-25.1	-3.2
Montgomery*	21.2	18.6	9.6	10.2	-12.5	9.0
Perry	21.0	18.1	10.1	11.3	-22.2	-9.2
Sumter	21.6	19.7	11.2	11.6	-25.8	-8.5
Wilcox	24.1	21.8	11.4	10.9	-25.7	-20.4
*Montgomery MSA[d]	21.9	19.0	9.9	10.2	-8.6	12.1
Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass	23.0	18.9	10.5	10.4	-8.5	-0.5
Barbour	22.0	19.0	11.7	12.2	-19.0	3.0
Butler	20.9	17.5	11.0	12.2	-20.2	-6.5
Choctaw	22.7	19.2	10.2	10.0	-19.7	-7.8
Clarke	24.7	20.7	10.5	10.1	-10.4	-6.9
Coffee	23.3	18.5	8.8	8.8	-0.4	0.8
Conecuh	19.6	17.0	10.6	12.0	-21.0	-3.4
Covington	19.0	16.4	11.9	12.7	-11.5	4.4
Crenshaw	16.3	16.6	12.3	14.0	-15.5	4.4
Dale	33.1	19.5	8.5	5.5	45.8	-23.6
Geneva	19.0	16.3	10.2	11.4	-10.5	5.7
Henry	19.6	19.8	11.0	12.9	-21.8	8.6
Houston	22.8	21.5	10.3	10.1	-1.0	20.6
Monroe	23.3	20.5	9.6	10.6	-20.3	-1.4
Pike	22.1	18.0	12.4	11.1	-13.4	5.2
Russell[e]	26.5	19.1	10.7	11.2	-17.9	-3.6
Washington	24.0	18.7	8.5	9.5	-9.8	-5.6

TABLE 3 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Average Annual Rate Per Thousand Population[a]					
	Birth Rate[b]		Death Rate[b]		Net Migration Rate[b]	
	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
Gulf Coast	24.1	19.8	8.8	9.4	-11.6	6.5
Baldwin*	23.3	19.1	10.1	10.4	7.8	23.4
Escambia	24.0	19.2	10.3	10.1	-9.6	0.9
Mobile*	24.2	20.0	8.4	9.1	-14.9	4.0
*Mobile MSA	24.1	19.8	8.6	9.3	-11.8	7.0
Total--MSA Counties	22.2	17.4	9.3	9.6	-5.7	5.4
Total--Non-MSA Counties	22.0	18.5	10.4	10.5	-8.8	4.4
Total--Alabama	22.1	17.9	9.8	10.0	-6.9	5.0

[a]Average annual rate (i.e., birth, death, or net migration rate) per thousand 1960 population for the 1960-70 decade and average annual rate per thousand 1970 population for the 1970-80 decade.

[b]Average annual birth, death, and net migration rates for the time periods utilized are based on data drawn from A Quarter Century of Vital Events (1947-1971) and annual editions of Alabama's Vital Events, both published by the Alabama Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Statistics. Average annual migration rates for each of the two decades were derived through the formula

$$\frac{(P_{T2} - P_{T1}) - (B-D)}{P_{T1}} / 10 \times 1{,}000.$$

[c] See footnote c, Table 1.

[d] See footnote d, Table 1.

[e] See footnote e, Table 1.

TABLE 4

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE FOR ALABAMA REGIONS, COUNTIES, AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1960 to 1970 AND 1970 to 1980, BY RACE

	Average Annual Rate Per Thousand Population[a]											
	Birth Rate[b]				Death Rate[b]				Net Migration Rate[b]			
	1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80	
Region/County/MSA	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
Tennessee Valley-Sand Mountain	24.8	30.1	15.7	23.9	8.6	11.7	8.3	10.4	10.2	-10.6	5.3	11.6
Colbert*	20.8	26.7	14.6	21.2	8.7	12.1	9.1	12.0	-2.6	-19.7	4.5	0.0
DeKalb	18.3	31.4	17.4	24.0	9.5	15.6	11.3	12.1	-7.4	-11.3	21.6	18.6
Jackson	20.2	23.4	19.8	22.4	9.8	10.0	10.7	11.5	-2.6	-22.8	22.7	8.3
Lauderdale*	21.1	27.9	14.7	21.3	7.9	12.0	8.8	11.4	-1.2	-16.2	12.9	2.8
Lawrence	23.1	29.9	16.5	26.4	8.5	10.3	8.5	10.7	1.8	-26.0	4.8	-14.9
Limestone**	23.7	28.2	16.5	18.5	8.8	11.2	8.9	10.0	4.7	-23.0	6.3	-15.7
Madison**	34.3	34.2	13.8	25.8	7.3	11.3	5.7	8.7	38.7	7.3	-10.0	29.7
Marshall**	22.4	26.5	16.9	18.0	9.6	13.7	10.3	11.0	0.3	-8.4	14.9	-6.6
Morgan	25.6	28.7	17.1	27.5	9.3	13.7	8.1	14.2	16.4	-19.5	6.9	11.3
*Florence MSA	21.0	27.2	14.7	21.3	8.2	12.0	8.9	11.7	-1.8	-18.1	9.5	1.3
**Huntsville MSA	29.2	32.7	14.3	24.3	8.2	11.3	6.3	9.0	22.4	-0.5	-7.1	20.7
Upper Coosa Basin	18.8	23.7	15.6	21.0	9.1	11.7	9.8	11.7	-3.4	-17.6	6.9	1.2
Blount	18.1	23.7	16.4	21.3	10.0	11.4	10.2	9.6	-1.7	-34.8	30.2	-4.0
Calhoun*	20.9	27.7	16.3	24.0	8.2	11.3	8.9	10.5	-3.2	-17.3	4.5	7.1
Cherokee	15.8	24.7	15.0	22.4	9.6	8.6	11.6	9.5	-9.0	-33.0	17.6	-1.0
Cullman	19.5	24.6	15.9	19.9	9.8	13.4	9.7	6.3	5.4	-1.2	11.2	11.0

TABLE 4 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Average Annual Rate Per Thousand Population[a]											
	Birth Rate[b]				Death Rate[b]				Net Migration Rate[b]			
	1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
Etowah**	17.6	24.8	15.5	22.6	8.7	11.3	10.4	12.8	-10.1	-25.9	4.5	-1.3
Jefferson***	18.3	22.3	14.0	20.0	8.9	11.8	9.3	12.0	-4.0	-16.1	-3.1	1.3
St. Clair***	19.3	28.3	19.8	25.4	10.2	11.3	11.6	10.5	4.8	-25.3	45.4	-5.8
Shelby***	19.6	35.4	22.7	23.2	10.1	12.5	10.2	10.7	11.6	-16.6	74.4	0.6
Talladega	19.5	29.6	16.7	26.7	9.7	10.7	10.4	9.9	-8.4	-23.1	6.4	-2.9
Walker***	20.3	22.6	18.5	22.0	10.3	14.6	11.8	15.1	-3.8	-26.0	16.3	3.9
Winston	20.9	28.4	20.1	28.3	12.2	17.3	12.5	31.7	3.6	-37.0	23.9	128.3
*Anniston MSA	20.9	27.7	16.3	24.0	8.2	11.3	8.9	10.5	-3.2	-17.3	4.5	7.1
**Gadsden MSA	17.6	24.8	15.5	22.6	8.7	11.3	10.4	12.8	-10.1	-25.9	4.5	-1.3
***Birmingham MSA	18.6	22.7	15.2	20.2	9.1	11.9	9.7	12.0	-2.8	-16.5	5.4	1.2
Upper Coastal Plain												
Autauga*	18.4	27.3	15.5	25.9	9.4	10.9	10.1	11.4	2.4	-27.2	15.3	3.5
Bibb	24.0	29.0	18.2	25.0	11.1	12.1	8.3	11.5	48.6	-28.9	31.8	-6.3
Chilton	18.1	29.2	16.4	22.4	11.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	-6.9	-30.3	16.5	-15.7
Elmore*	17.2	27.1	16.3	27.4	10.9	11.1	12.8	12.9	-5.6	-32.2	20.3	-7.1
Fayette	18.0	32.3	17.4	25.5	10.5	11.4	11.1	11.0	11.3	-28.8	33.4	-11.2
Franklin	16.2	25.2	14.2	18.7	10.6	11.7	11.4	10.3	-2.6	-25.6	14.2	-1.0
Lamar	20.7	25.8	17.3	21.6	11.0	11.0	12.0	13.4	-0.1	-17.0	13.4	4.6
	16.8	23.5	16.1	21.6	11.1	11.7	12.6	11.6	-4.1	-18.2	13.4	-8.7

TABLE 4 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Average Annual Rate Per Thousand Population[a]											
	Birth Rate[b]				Death Rate[b]				Net Migration Rate[b]			
	1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
Marion	18.7	26.7	16.4	25.7	10.2	11.2	11.5	14.5	0.9	-22.5	21.6	4.8
Pickens	16.5	26.7	12.6	25.1	9.4	10.4	10.9	10.9	-9.1	-29.7	3.4	-7.6
Tuscaloosa**	18.3	25.6	14.0	28.0	7.1	10.3	7.8	11.5	1.9	-25.5	6.7	19.3
*Montgomery MSA[c]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
**Tuscaloosa MSA	18.3	25.6	14.0	28.0	7.1	10.3	7.8	11.5	1.9	-25.5	6.7	19.3
Piedmont	17.9	28.3	14.6	25.1	10.0	11.4	9.8	11.4	2.1	-24.6	11.4	-1.6
Chambers	15.5	28.4	13.5	24.3	10.5	11.0	11.8	10.6	-6.0	-26.1	4.8	-3.3
Clay	16.2	34.0	15.1	29.3	12.1	10.7	12.6	10.3	-2.1	-21.8	5.5	-8.3
Cleburne	17.4	28.8	14.9	24.6	9.9	12.3	9.8	11.8	-6.2	-23.5	10.2	-9.7
Coosa	12.7	27.2	12.2	23.2	11.3	9.5	12.0	9.5	-0.6	-20.9	7.1	-8.0
Lee	22.0	27.8	15.3	22.9	7.2	11.9	5.9	11.5	25.4	-22.1	19.5	1.8
Randolph	16.0	28.6	14.5	32.2	11.6	12.3	12.1	13.8	-6.1	-34.2	4.1	1.5
Tallapoosa	18.3	28.0	15.0	27.0	11.0	11.4	11.9	12.1	-9.0	-24.0	11.7	-2.1
Black Belt	17.9	26.1	14.5	24.4	9.1	11.4	9.7	11.9	-4.6	-29.5	-0.2	-2.0
Bullock	15.3	24.8	12.0	22.8	13.9	12.2	12.1	12.6	0.6	-30.3	-11.0	-20.2
Dallas	24.7	28.9	19.0	25.7	9.0	12.8	9.0	11.8	-5.7	-27.6	-18.0	-11.1
Greene	14.2	23.2	8.7	22.7	12.6	10.7	14.1	13.0	1.3	-39.9	-2.7	-2.5
Hale	13.4	27.9	12.3	22.5	11.0	10.9	13.2	12.1	-9.1	-40.5	9.1	-17.2

TABLE 4 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Average Annual Rate Per Thousand Population[a]											
	Birth Rate[b]				Death Rate[b]				Net Migration Rate[b]			
	1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
Lowndes	15.0	28.2	15.2	25.5	12.1	9.3	13.4	9.0	-3.0	-39.2	9.2	-16.2
Macon	16.3	18.4	12.2	18.6	12.6	9.9	12.0	11.4	-0.5	-17.6	-11.4	5.1
Marengo	20.5	26.7	15.0	23.9	9.9	12.3	10.1	12.8	-7.0	-36.1	4.7	-9.5
Montgomery*	17.0	28.0	14.1	26.5	8.2	12.0	9.1	12.2	-6.8	-21.6	5.5	15.1
Perry	15.4	23.9	10.7	23.3	10.0	10.2	10.2	12.1	1.1	-34.3	-6.2	-11.4
Sumter	15.6	23.5	13.0	23.1	11.7	11.0	10.3	12.3	16.8	-39.0	-12.8	-6.3
Wilcox	16.8	26.1	14.7	25.0	13.2	10.9	11.6	10.6	20.6	-38.8	-13.8	-23.4
*Montgomery MSA[d]	17.7	28.7	15.1	26.3	8.7	11.9	9.3	12.0	0.4	-23.2	13.1	10.0
Central Coastal Plain-Wire Grass	20.3	27.7	16.4	24.7	10.2	11.0	10.1	11.0	2.5	-28.4	2.8	-8.1
Barbour	17.5	26.1	14.4	24.3	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.4	-3.5	-33.3	10.5	-5.7
Butler	15.6	27.4	12.8	24.7	11.9	9.9	12.7	11.3	-6.6	-37.0	0.6	-18.1
Choctaw	20.2	25.3	15.6	23.8	9.6	10.8	9.1	11.0	-7.7	-32.0	-4.2	-12.3
Clarke	21.1	28.4	15.9	26.8	10.1	10.9	10.1	10.1	4.5	-25.6	-0.4	-15.2
Coffee	22.0	28.1	17.0	25.6	8.6	9.6	8.5	10.3	5.8	-23.9	1.1	-0.7
Conecuh	15.1	25.1	13.4	21.3	11.0	10.2	13.0	10.8	-14.7	-28.4	7.2	-16.5
Covington	17.1	29.1	14.7	26.0	11.6	13.7	12.6	13.1	-8.4	-27.3	7.9	-15.5
Crenshaw	13.3	23.0	14.0	23.0	12.9	11.0	14.4	12.9	-8.9	-30.2	10.9	-11.8
Dale	33.7	30.2	18.2	27.7	8.1	10.2	5.2	7.8	55.4	7.0	-28.5	7.6

TABLE 4 - CONTINUED

Region/County/MSA	Average Annual Rate Per Thousand Population[a]											
	Birth Rate[b]				Death Rate[b]				Net Migration Rate[b]			
	1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80		1960-70		1970-80	
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
Geneva	17.2	28.9	14.5	28.3	9.9	12.3	11.2	12.9	-6.9	-30.6	7.1	-3.6
Henry	15.2	24.8	15.7	25.8	11.5	10.4	13.5	12.1	-8.7	-37.6	17.6	-4.7
Houston	20.3	29.4	19.1	29.1	9.7	11.9	9.7	11.7	6.3	-20.2	23.8	10.2
Monroe	17.9	28.5	16.6	25.0	9.9	9.3	11.0	10.1	-5.4	-26.0	7.1	-11.4
Pike	18.0	28.0	14.0	25.5	11.3	13.9	10.2	12.8	0.7	-33.4	6.9	2.0
Russell[e]	23.7	29.5	18.3	20.2	10.3	11.1	11.9	10.3	-8.1	-27.9	9.7	-19.4
Washington	22.1	27.6	16.3	24.0	8.7	8.1	9.7	9.0	-1.0	-26.6	-7.0	-2.6
Gulf Coast	21.6	29.6	17.8	24.4	8.2	10.0	9.1	10.0	-8.7	-18.0	9.3	0.2
Baldwin*	20.9	32.1	17.4	26.9	10.0	10.7	10.6	9.3	14.5	-17.5	28.3	0.9
Escambia	22.6	26.8	17.8	22.3	10.1	10.6	10.0	10.4	-4.8	-18.9	1.8	-0.9
Mobile*	21.6	29.7	17.9	24.4	7.7	9.9	8.7	10.0	-13.4	-18.0	5.8	0.2
*Mobile MSA	21.5	29.9	17.8	24.6	8.0	10.0	9.1	10.0	-9.1	-17.9	10.0	0.3
Total--MSA Counties	20.6	26.3	15.6	22.9	8.6	11.3	9.0	11.2	-0.8	-18.2	6.0	3.8
Total--Non-MSA Counties	19.6	26.8	16.2	24.6	10.1	11.1	10.2	11.4	0.9	-28.8	8.4	-6.2
Total--Alabama	20.2	26.5	15.8	23.5	9.1	11.3	9.5	11.3	-0.1	-22.7	6.9	-0.2

[a]See footnote a, Table 3.
[b]See footnote b, Table 3.
[c]See footnote c, Table 1.
[d]See footnote d, Table 1.
[e]See footnote e, Table 1.

Footnotes/References

1. The regional configurations utilized in the present report are based primarily on those developed by Bogue and Beale. See Donald J. Bogue and Calvin L. Beale, *Economic Areas of the United States* (New York: Free Press, 1961, pp. 506-517). In making final determinations regarding regional composition, however, State Planning and Development Districts were also utilized (see Gilford C. Gilder, "Alabama Development Office: The Statewide Planning Agency," *Alabama Business*, Vol. 45, December 1974, pp. 18-19), along with the assistance of several knowledgeable consultants. In the final analysis, however, the regional lines used herein are somewhat arbitrarily derived and, as such, do not completely conform to any other delineations that are currently in use.
2. Noel P. Gist and Sylvia F. Fava, *Urban Society*, Sixth Edition (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1974), pp. 86-88 and 294-298.
3. Robert H. Weller and Leon F. Bouvier, *Population: Demography and Policy* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981), pp. 91-92. See also U.S. Department of Commerce, "The Metropolitan Statistical Area Classification: Final Standards for Establishing Metropolitan Statistical Areas Following the 1980 Census," *Statistical Reporter*, December 1979, pp. 33-45.
4. U.S. Department of Commerce, "The Metropolitan Statistical Area Classification," pp. 33-45.
5. "U.S. Population: Where We Are; Where We're Going," *Population Bulletin*, Vol. 37, No. 2 (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, June 1982), p. 29.
6. Ralph Thomlinson, *Population Dynamics*, Second Edition (New York: Random House, 1976) pp. 316-317. See also Donald W. Bogie and Danny E. Harrison, "An Examination of Population Changes in Alabama's Black Belt Counties: 1960-1970 and 1970-1980." (Available from the authors, Department of Sociology, Auburn University at Montgomery.)
7. Jeanne C. Biggar, "The Sunning of America: Migration to the Sunbelt," *Population Bulletin*, Vol. 34, No. 1 (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, March 1979), p. 12.
8. "U.S. Population: Where We Are, Where We're Going," *op. cit.*, p. 27.
9. Alabama Department of Public Health, *Alabama Vital Events for 1980* (Montgomery, Alabama: Bureau of Vital Statistics), pp. 35 and 93.
10. *Ibid*, pp. 35 and 93.
11. Alabama Development Office, "General Electric Announces Plans to Build $1.5 Billion Multi-Materials Manufacturing Complex in Lowndes County," *Alabama Development News*, Vol. 12, No. 10 (Montgomery, Alabama: Alabama Development Office, December 1981), p. 1.
12. Biggar, *op. cit.*, p. 4.
13. *Ibid.*, pp. 23-28.
14. Weller and Bouvier, *op. cit.*, pp. 125-127.
15. *Ibid.*, p. 129.
16. Alabama Department of Public Health, *Alabama's Population: Her Changing Face, 1930-1972* (Montgomery, Alabama: Bureau of Vital Statistics), pp. 48 and 50.
17. Alabama Department of Public Health, *Alabama Vital Events for 1980, op. cit.*, p. 120.

The center for Demographic and Cultural Research was established in 1981 and is located within the Department of Sociology, Auburn University at Montgomery, Montgomery, Alabama (36193). Additional copies of this report may be obtained by writing the Director, C.D.C.R.

Center for Demographic
and Cultural Research
Department of Sociology
School of Liberal Arts
Auburn University at Montgomery
Montgomery, Alabama 36193

POPULATION REPORT

AGING IN ALABAMA: UNCERTAIN FUTURE FOR THE STATE'S ELDERLY

A Publication of the Center for Demographic and Cultural Research
Auburn University at Montgomery

CDCR - 5
April 1986

AUM AUBURN UNIVERSITY

Abstract — Like the nation as a whole, Alabama's elderly population is experiencing rapid growth. Accounting for only 3.0 percent of the state's population in 1900, the proportion 65 plus is expected to rise to nearly 13.0 percent by 1990. Growth is particularly pronounced among elderly whites, females, and the oldest of the old (i.e., those aged 85 plus). There are many more widows than widowers in the older age group, a consequence of male-female variations in life expectancy and the tendency for males to marry younger females. While an increasing number of Alabama's elderly live in urban areas, more also live alone. Considerably larger numbers reside in homes for the aged than formerly, while the number confined to mental hospitals has dropped appreciably. Despite recent gains, educational levels among the state's elderly remain far below those of the general population. Income levels follow a similar pattern, with nearly 30.0 percent of all elderly persons below the poverty level at the time of the last census. With continued increases in life expectancy and the eventual movement of the "baby boom" cohort into the ranks of the elderly, the number of aged will continue to grow. To meet the specialized needs associated with this rapidly growing population sector, informed planning — emphasizing both intermediate and long-term program development — is essential.

Acknowledgements — The authors are indebted to a number of individuals who were instrumental in the formulation of this report. Mrs. Doris Moffett, Center for Demographic and Cultural Research at AUM, assisted in all phases of the research including the typing of various versions of the manuscript. Mrs. Loetta Haynie and Mrs. Anne Slater (both participants in the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Montgomery Area Council on Aging) and Miss Sheila Carroll (formerly an undergraduate student at AUM) provided assistance in the compilation and preparation of the data for analysis. Danny E. Harrison (Head of the Sociology Department, AUM) and Cheryl E. Bogie (School Psychologist, Department of Youth Services) provided counsel concerning earlier drafts of the manuscript, while James Kenny (Vice Chancellor for Research and Development, AUM) was instrumental in arranging monetary support. To all of these persons, we express our thanks and appreciation.

About the Authors — William A. Barrett resides in Montgomery and is a Program Analyst for the Alabama Department of Pensions and Security. He holds the M.S.W. and D.S.W. degrees from the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. Donald W. Bogie is Professor of Sociology, AUM, and Director of the Center for Demographic and Cultural Research.

Note — Any information contained in this report may be freely reproduced. In the use of this material, however, it is requested that credit be given to the Center for Demographic and Cultural Research, Auburn University at Montgomery.

Aging in Alabama: Uncertain Future for the State's Elderly

By William A. Barrett and Donald W. Bogie

Page

Highlights 2
Introduction 3
Overview of the Elderly Population 3
Racial Distribution/Residence Patterns 8
Marital Status 11
Household Composition and Housing 14
Educational Attainment 17
Income Levels and Poverty Status 19
Migration Patterns 22
Life Expectancy 24
Summary/Prospects for the Future 25
Footnotes/References 27

Figures

1. Median Age, Alabama and the U.S., 1900-1980 5
2. Median Age by Sex, Alabama, 1900-1980 7
3. Marital Status of Persons Aged Sixty-Five and Over, Alabama, 1980 12
4. Age Structure of the Alabama and U.S. Population, 1950 and 1980 26

Tables

1. Alabama Population Change, Total Population and Elderly Population, 1900-1980 4
2. Elderly Population by Age and Sex, Alabama, 1970 and 1980 6
3. Elderly Population by Age, Sex, and Race, Alabama, 1970 and 1980 8
4. Distribution of the Elderly Population by Race and Place of Residence, Alabama, 1970 and 1980 9
5. Transportation Related Problems among the Elderly by Place of Residence, Alabama, 1980 11
6. Marital Status of the Elderly Population by Age Group and Sex, Alabama, 1970 and 1980 13
7. Household Patterns Among the Elderly Population, Alabama, 1970 and 1980 14
8. Elderly Persons Living in Group Quarters by Type of Quarters and Sex, Alabama, 1970 and 1980 15
9. Selected Characteristics of Housing Units Occupied by a Householder or Spouse 65 years or Over, by Location of Housing Unit, Alabama, 1980 17
10. Educational Attainment of the Elderly Population by Sex, Alabama, 1970 and 1980 18
11. Median Income of the Elderly Population by Household Composition and Place of Residence, Alabama, 1969 and 1979 19
12. Number and Percent of Persons and Unrelated Individuals Sixty-Five and Over Below the Poverty Level, by Race, Alabama, 1969 and 1979 20
13. Percent of Total Income from Specified Source for Alabama Families with Heads Sixty-Five and Over, by Poverty Status and Type of Family, 1979 21
14. Percent Receiving Specified Types of Income for Alabama Families Below the Poverty Level with Heads Sixty-Five and Over, 1969 and 1979 22
15. Migration Patterns of the Elderly Population by Sex, Alabama, 1975-1980 23
16. Average Number of Years of Life Remaining in the United States at Specified Ages, by Sex, 1970, 1980, and 1990 24

AGING IN ALABAMA: UNCERTAIN FUTURE FOR THE STATE'S ELDERLY

Highlights

- ★ The number of Alabama residents aged 60 plus has increased approximately seven-fold since the turn of the century, now amounting to over 16.0 percent of the total population. Those 65 plus comprise nearly 12.0 percent of the population.

- ★ The 65 plus age category grew more rapidly than any other population sector during the 1970s, except for persons in their 20s and 30s.

- ★ Those aged 65 plus increased over eight times faster during the last decade than those in their teens. There are now nearly as many elderly persons in the state's population as teenagers.

- ★ Within the elderly segment, the most rapidly increasing groups are those in their 70s and 80s. The "aging of the aged," therefore, is becoming an increasingly dominant trend among the elderly.

- ★ Resulting from differences in life expectancy, elderly females greatly outnumber elderly males. As a consequence, only about a third of all females 65 plus are married while greater than half are widowed.

- ★ Elderly whites, especially females, are increasing at a faster rate than elderly blacks. White females 65 plus now total close to one half of the elderly population.

- ★ A growing number of elderly persons (especially females) live alone, while about 4.0 percent of those aged 65 plus resided in homes for the aged at the time of the 1980 Census.

- ★ Educational levels are considerably lower among those 65 plus than for the population generally. Over 50.0 percent of the elderly females and almost 60.0 percent of the aged males have completed eight years of schooling or less.

- ★ Although the poverty rate has declined among the state's elderly during the last decade, nearly 30.0 percent of those 65 plus were still below the poverty level in 1980.

- ★ The number of elderly persons will rise significantly in the years ahead, calling for basic changes in existing institutional arrangements and greatly increasing the demand for specialized services.